The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7168. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

THE SITUATION IN THE OSWEGO DISTRICT.

EFFORTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SCHEMERS TO MAKE TROUBLE IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP—THE "LIBERAL" PARTY SWALLOWED UP—THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OSWEGO, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874.

Hitherto during my progress through the State I have been able to report a generally excellent condition of affairs for the Republican Party, but I cannot do so in regard to this locality. It is quite possible that the existing difficulties will be overcome, and the Republicans here do as well as they did last year, when they did better than usual; but the desired consummation has not yet been reached, and I must speak of things as they are. The trouble grows out of a contest for the Republican nomination for Congress, and is chiefly caused by plotting Democrats. The history of the affair can be briefly told.

Mention has heretofore been made of the foolish rule which prevails in nearly all the districts in reference to Republican nominees for Congress. Each county must have the candidate a number of terms proportioned to the number of its Assembly districts. It is also a rule, which is rarely violated, that each member is to have two terms, and no more. No matter how incompetent he may be, he goes back the second time, and however able or valuable he may be, he can hardly ever hope for any more. This rule has always been applied in this district, which is composed of the counties of Oswego and Madison, and is now the Twenty-fourth. Hon. William E. Lansing, of Madison, is now serving his second term, and there was therefore no thought of him or any other resident of Madison as a candidate this year. The candidate was conceded to Oswego, and the district being very largely Republican, the aspirants in that county have been on the alert for some time to secure the coveted prize. The contest, however, was narrowed down several weeks ago to Hon. D. G. Fort, Hon. William H. Baker, and Col. Warner. To accommodate Mr. Fort, who was obliged to go to Kansas on important business, the convention was called unusually early, and it met last week at Oneida. It was well known before the meeting that neither of the three candidates had a majority of the twenty-five delegates, and no one could tell what the decision would be. Each candidate retained about the same relative strength through fourteen ballots, but on the fifteenth there was a break to Mr. Baker, and he was nominated. There is no pretense made that any improper means were used by the successful candidate to secure the nomination; indeed, it is quite generally conceded that Mr. Baker made less effort of any kind than either of his competitors. The nomination having been fairly made, and having been received with great favor by the people, there was every reason for the convention and the party to be entirely satisfied with the result. But the Democrats thought they saw a chance to make mischief, and they set about improving it without delay—Hon. Williard Johnson, member of Assembly from the Second Oswego District, being the principal agent in the business. It was known that Col. Warner had long been anxious to go to Congress, and he was craftily approached with overtures to run as an independent candidate. It is known that he had a long interview with Williard Johnson, and that immediately afterward a conference was called of his principal supporters for the Republican nomination, at which the propriety of Col. Warner becoming a candidate before the people was considered. Some of his most influential friends strongly advised him against such a proceeding, but the conference ended without coming to any decision, and none has yet been obtained. It is, of course, understood, or, to speak more exactly, assumed, that in case Warner takes the field the Democrats will make no nomination, but will support him. Some of them pretend to believe that he can be elected, but they do not really think so. It is the first Assembly District of Oswego they are after, and not the seat in Congress. It is not possible to overcome the immense Republican majority in the Congressional district, but it is not wholly improbable that by the disorganization of the Republicans caused by a bolt, however small, the Democrats might get an additional Assemblyman in Oswego. Although the First District was carried last year by Hon. Geo. B. Sloan by 1,185 majority, it is usually quite close, and it will be remembered that in the previous year Mr. Fort beat Mr. Littlejohn by less than 200.

The hopes of the Democrats are not, therefore, entirely chimerical, and it is not strange that they are scheming so industriously in the matter. They have not yet succeeded in getting Col. Warner into the trap they have set for him, and his best friends say that they will not. But even if he should become a candidate, many of the best informed Republicans declare that it would have no more effect upon the canvass than would the candidacy of a straight Democrat. They profess to be able to carry the First Assembly District under any circumstances. Nearly all admit this, if Mr. Sloan, who made so efficient a member last year, and is the most popular man in the district, would take the nomination; but this he has, thus far, positively refused to do. for the reason that his business demands all his time. There are others, however, who fear the consequences of a bolt, and are doing all in their power to prevent it, as indeed are nearly all the Republicans, including many of Col. Warner's warmest supporters for the nomination. The matter may, therefore, be dismissed with the remark that it is not known whether the bolt will occur or not, nor if it does what its effect will be. It may be added that the Democrats will spare no pains to bring it about, nor omit any effort to make the most of it if they succeed. The affair thus far is altogether their work, and there is some suspicion that there is nothing in it beyond their vaporings. Col. Warner has thus far given no authority to say that he will bolt a nomination which, it is admitted, was fairly made. It must be added in connection with this affair that Mr. Baker, the Republican candidate, is a man of unblemished character and a lawyer of good ability. He is extremely popular in the district, and will make an excellent member of Congress.

GENERAL POLITICS.

In speaking of general politics in this part of the State, there is hardly anything new to be said. The Republicans, almost without exception, are for Dix and Robinson, and nobody appears to have yet given any thought to the other places on the ticket. They promise to give the State ticket the usual majority whatever happens. The Democrats here are of course for Judge Allen for Governor, for he lives in this city, and the delegates elected yesterday [illegible] that Hon. DeWitt C. Littlejohn was made one of the three delegates, but it has not yet informed you with what bad grace the Democrats admitted the veteran Liberal to a place in the front rank. When the convention to appoint the delegates met the matter of naming the delegates, or rather of bringing forward the programme of Mr. Delos DeWolf, was referred to a committee of eleven. This body had a stormy session of two hours, but the scheme of Mr. DeWolf with Mr. Littlejohn in it was crowded through by a vote of 6 to 5. The convention ratified the report by quite a decided vote, but Mr. Littlejohn was really made a delegate to a Democratic State Convention by a majority of one, and he can hardly consider the manner of his admission to the Democratic Party as complimentary. It would seem that if the Democrats were disposed to treat the Liberals fairly, or cared anything for their help, that they would receive a man of the prominence and ability of Mr. Littlejohn without question. The action here is in entire harmony with the feeling among the Democrats, which I have observed elsewhere in the State. They are perfectly willing that the Liberals shall vote the Democratic ticket if they like, but they do not propose to divide either honors or profits with them. So far as Oswego is concerned there may be some excuse for this feeling among the Democrats, for Mr. Littlejohn comprised the entire Liberal Party, and now that he has become a Democrat the party is extinct. But Mr. Littlejohn is a man of ability, who would exert considerable influence in either of the two great parties. His treatment by the Democrats has been shabby in the extreme, and many of his old friends here are sorry that he did not make his entry into the Democratic camp under more exhilarating circumstances.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

In closing this review of political affairs in the northern part of the State, I must add that the Temperance movement, as a political issue, makes no headway and has no friends. Nobody on either side deems it worthy of being taken into consideration. Nearly all the Temperance men will, as heretofore, vote the Republican ticket on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. They know that to vote a separate ticket is to increase Democratic chances, and they have come to the sensible conclusion that by doing that they would not be serving the cause they have at heart. It is not claimed by any one, so far as I have been able to discover, that the temperance issue will have the slightest effect even in the Assembly contests. The Republicans will carry the two districts of Madison, as usual, and unless defeated in the first by the Democratic intrigues of which I have spoken, will secure the First and Third Districts of Oswego. Some of them are also certain of the Second, but this can hardly be hoped for. To be sure, no Democrat can carry it but Willard Johnson, and he declares he will not run. But nobody believes him, for the Democratic leaders cannot afford to neglect any chance for an Assemblyman, and, to oblige them, Johnson is sure to go in and win in his usual way.

THE ASSEMBLY.

IMPORTANCE OF NOMINATING STRONG CANDIDATES AND DOING HARD WORK—PROBABLE GAINS—THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP AT STAKE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That there will be a desperate struggle on the part of the Democrats to carry the Assembly, and by that means a United States Senator, is nowhere doubted. You are right, therefore, in urging Republicans to make the very best nominations. It needs not only men of ability, but of pure character; men who will maintain the good name achieved by the last Assembly, and, if the new Constitution is adopted, who will accomplish the legislation which will be demanded in the best manner. In looking at the chances for a Republican majority, it is proper, to calculate upon some gains as well, to make efforts for carrying all the districts represented by Republicans in the present House. I think this was overlooked in a recent article in THE TIMES. The Second District of Washington last year elected a Democrat, but will not be likely to do so this year. There was a serious bolt on Senator, and no doubt this was the cause of the defeat of the Republican candidate for Assembly. The same cause defeated us in the First District of Wayne. The First District of Ontario is a close one, but generally gives a Republican majority, but was lost last year through the apathy which almost everywhere existed. Warren and Essex Counties are also Republican, but last year sent Democrats to the Assembly. Both will this year elect Republicans. Onondaga will elect one more Republican than last year. Yates is a Republican County, but the feuds there for two or three years past have done their work, and now it will swing back to its old position. Otsego ought to elect one Republican and Rensselaer two, which would be a gain of one in each county. Here are nine undoubted Republican Districts now represented by Democrats, which, with good candidates, a full vote, and the fact that a United States Senator may depend upon either one of them, can be redeemed in November. At the very least, we ought to gain as many of these districts as we lose of those now represented by Republicans.

GENESEO, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1874.

THE LIBERAL STATE CONVENTION—DELEGATES.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The following delegates were appointed to the Liberal State Convention:

First Assembly District—R. Loughran, T. S. Dawes, James G. Lindsley. Alternates—J. N. Fiero, Gaston Wilbur, A. D. Coykendall.

Second District—W. H. Gedney, Jonas F. Atkins, Ezekiel S. Elting. Alternates—E. Doremus, E. H. Loughran, Isaac Hasbrouck.

Third District—E. R. Matthews, Levi Lounsbery, W. F. Sconsley. Alternates—Gardinier Smith, E. D. Lounsbery, A. R. Sonedis.

RUFFIANISM IN LOWELL, MASS.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 6.—A savage affray occurred about 5 o'clock this afternoon in the boarding-house of Gilman Holmes, No. 12 Merrimack street, in the very heart of the city. Three young men entered the establishment on pretense of visiting a lodger. The proprietor attempted to enter a room where they were making a disturbance, when he was struck on the forehead with the butt of a revolver. His wife went to his rescue, whereupon one of the villians seized her by the throat and choked her severely, while a second fired three shots in rapid succession, neither of which, however did any damage. The police now entered upon the scene, when two of the ruffians escaped. The other, James Fitzpatrick, was arrested.

DONALDSON'S BALLOON.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 6.—Donaldson's balloon left Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, remained near Reading all night, left there at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day, and arrived over the suburbs of this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Thousands of people went out to meet it, and seizing the drag-rope, the balloon being 300 feet in the air, towed the aeronaut in triumph into the centre of the town. He leaves in the morning with a party of Allentown journalists, [illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

THE "PILL DISTRICT"—LOWELL'S PECULIARITIES.

THE VARIOUS CANDIDATES FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION—CHANCES OF DR. AYER, MR. MARSHALL, MR. RICHARDSON, AND MR. GOODWIN—JUDGE HOAR'S DISTRICT IN A MISCELLANEOUS CONDITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOWELL, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 3, 1874.

This thriving city is not remarkable for many things; but it enjoys one claim to distinction which no other city or town in the State can boast; it is the place where Gen. Butler has been known as boy or man for forty years. When he was a candidate for Governor, and was so fiercely denounced, he often referred to his standing and reputation where he had been known for forty years as a sort of clincher which none could gainsay. Lowell Republicans were unanimous for him, at any rate, and if there was any secret opposition, his roots were so deep, and his influence and connections so strong, that it did not appear upon the surface. By an adroit and perfectly proper transfer of his poll-tax from Gloucester to this place the General would, I presume, have been eligible in this, the Seventh District, but he is down apparently for another run in Essex. Hence he is counted out here, and is not considered a candidate.

Lowell may lack many things, but it certainly has a great deal of Congressional timber, judging by the number of candidates. All cities and large towns have their local honorables and local colonels, genuine or counterfeit, and each place is inclined to think that in talent of all descriptions it rather "overlays" all the neighbors. Lowell has this pardonable vanity, but it has many good reasons for cultivating the crop, as it has a good deal of miscellaneous talent, most of which is usefully employed. The leading places in the district are Lowell, Lawrence, Concord, and Marlboro. It is generally conceded, I am informed by leading Republicans here, that the nomination belongs to Lowell, and Lawrence and the other places are content to gracefully subside. "Locality" seems to be an important point in politics in Massachusetts, and this time Lowell has that advantage, it being her turn. So, as the Congressional fruit is to tumble into Lowell's apple cart, lots of drivers are proposed for the team. The gentlemen who are mentioned by their friends are the Hon. Joshua N. Marshall, Dr. J. C. Ayer, the Hon. John C. Goodwin, and the Hon. Daniel S. Richardson, all residents of this goodly city.

I have talked with many of the leading citizens, and others, to ascertain who is ahead, and how the merits of the different candidates strike the average American voter. The most bustle is among the friends of Dr. Ayer. I suppose it is useless to tell the American public who he is. A keen, shrewd, successful business man, he has made the accumulation of money almost his sole object till the Congressional fever attacked him. That is about the only disease his champion remedies will not reach, and, as one intelligent anti-Ayer man expressed it, he wants the voters of this district to furnish the only known cure. The Doctor is in Europe, but according to a recent semi-official announcement, he has left "the matter entirely with his friends." The latter are exceedingly active, and his cause is certainly in energetic hands. No part of the world was ever more canvassed in his medicinal than the Seventh District has been in his political interest. I am told that every town has been visited by men who "know other men" in different places, and the work has been most vigorously pushed. Some of the reports are favorable, others are as discouraging as any candidate's friend dares to face. The Doctor, it is said, is a cold, self-absorbed man, who has made very few of what men call warm friends, and his candidature, outside of certain circles, seems to be forced. In Lowell he is so interwoven with many prominent men in various financial interests that he has a strong support, and as matters look now he will probably carry a large proportion of the delegates. Outside the city there is a strong prejudice against him, not so much for what he is as for what he is not. As I have said, from what reports can be gathered from trustworthy sources, he has thought wholly of business and money-getting, and is not a man of popular parts. He is not an orator, hardly a fair speaker; is not marked socially, and is not a man capable of forming strong attachments for others, or of commanding the regard of those whom he meets. A few years ago Groton Junction was named Ayer, in his honor, and he has made some donation to the town in consequence, agreed to beforehand, I am informed, if the name should be accepted. The proposition made considerable fun in the Legislature at the time, and one member of the House proposed to change the names of the chief cities, and adopt those of other proprietors of successful pills. Irreverent people have at times maliciously alluded to the town as Pill Village, but it does not seem to disturb the equanimity of the people of that lively railroad-changing town. This vicious and depraved vein of human nature has also had the hardihood to nickname the Seventh Congressional as "The Pill District." Dr. Ayer's friends feel confident of his nomination, as he made a strong showing two years ago, when Judge Hoar reluctantly took the nomination. They claim that he would be triumphantly elected if he should be nominated; but many intelligent Republicans think the district would be lost if he should be nominated, and that some sensible and popular Democrat like Hon. John K. Tarbox, now Mayor of Lawrence, would be elected.

Hon. Daniel S. Richardson, another candidate, and Hon. George F. Richardson, who was formerly Mayor of Lowell, are brothers of Judge Richardson, the late Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Richardson is a trifle faded, and his administration of affairs was so unpopular that the family name does not have so much weight as it has had in this vicinity, and which bloomed at its greatest vigor after the Judge had been Secretary two or three months. After he resumed specie, payments with that handful of specie and developed such an astounding ignorance of the details of his office, the stock went down to a low figure. However, his loss of prestige should not affect his two brothers, who are men of brains and ability, particularly the elder one, Daniel S., who is mentioned as a candidate. He is said to be Judge Hoar's favorite for the nomination, Mr. Marshall being his second choice. He has many strong traits of character and many influential friends, but has not made much show as yet.

Hon. Joshua N. Marshall is undoubtedly the best looking of the candidates, and if manly beauty was the only qualification he would undoubtedly be nominated by acclamation. Like Mr. Richardson, he is a lawyer, and a good one, and, like him, he is a man of unblemished integrity. He has served very acceptably in the Legislature, and if the convention decided the matter without any wire-pulling, his friends claim that he would undoubtedly be the nominee, and he would be a strong one. He is said to be a good speaker and a strong and growing man, and one who would represent the district ably, and have an influence in Congress in the right direction. I find that the friends of opposing candidates speak very kindly of Mr. Marshall, and seem to be perfectly willing he should succeed if their favorite cannot. Mr. Marshall will not be as strong in Lowell, it is thought, as Dr. Ayer, but in the rest of the district he has considerable strength.

Hon. John A. Goodwin, another candidate, was for many years Postmaster of Lowell, served some years ago in the Legislature, and was a very popular Speaker of the House of Representatives. He has some strength here, I find, and would have a much larger following if Lowell had no other candidates to present. He is a good talker, and a man of considerable ability; but it does not seem to be a Goodwin year in the district.

Judge Hoar's "declinature" has caused this miscellaneous state of affairs, and it is not supposed that he can be prevailed upon to accept a nomination in any event. The canvass is a lively one, although it is several weeks before the convention will be called. The position and strength of the candidates may change so greatly before that time that it is hard to predict who will be the nominee.

MAINE.

A DULL CANVASS IN PROGRESS—THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 6.—The canvass for the election which is to be held in Maine one week from to-morrow is exceedingly dull. Neither party is making any public demonstrations, and to outward appearances there is no political work in progress. The nominations for Congress were made a long time ago. the Republicans choosing for candidates the entire delegation in the present House of Representatives. The Republicans confidently expect to elect all the Congressmen, though recent information indicates that the First District, which includes Portland, may poll a very close vote, and there is a possibility, at least, that the Republican candidate, John H. Burleigh, may be beaten by a small majority. This is not admitted, however, by the Republicans. There seems to be no room for doubt as to the result in the other four districts. The election of Nelson Dingley, Jr., the Republican candidate for Governor, is in no doubt, though a light vote and small majority is expected. Mr. Dingley is a Prohibitionist, and this fact will have a tendency to reduce his vote in the cities. Some efforts have been made to defeat the re-election of Senator Hamlin, the principal candidate in opposition being J. H. Drummond, of Portland. He does not appear to have any strength outside of his own locality, and the friends of Senator Hamlin regard his re-election as certain.

The Democrats are busy in many localities taking advantage of such Republican dissensions as arise regarding the choice of county and town officers, but are not known to be directing any labors toward the general result in the State. The representation of Portland may fall into Democratic hands, where it has been on some occasions heretofore. The recent outrages in the South are much discussed, and they are generally attributed to the influence of the Democratic successes during the last year. The Republican vote will be somewhat increased in consequence.

MEXICO.

COMMUNICATION WITH YUCATAN—THE WITCH-BURNERS AND MISSIONARY MURDERERS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 2, via HAVANA, Sept. 6.—The National Congress reassembles on the 16th inst.

The telegraph line to Merida, Yucatan, will be completed by the 16th. This will bring the capital into direct communication with Merida, and the event will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

The witch-burners of Jacobo and the murderers of Rev. Mr. Stephens remain unpunished.

THE INDIANS.

TREACHERY OF THE KIOWAS AND COMANCHES AT WICHITA AGENCY—GEN. DAVIDSON'S FIGHT WITH THEM.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—John D. Miles, agent for the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians at Darlington, Indian Territory, forwarded to the Indian Bureau a copy of a letter from the acting agent at the Wichita Agency, dated Aug. 25, giving an account of, the recent occurrences at that agency. Agent Connell says: On Saturday last, Gen. Davidson arrived with four companies of cavalry to have a band of Noconee Comanches taken away at our request. Upon his arrival at the commissary he arrested Red Food, chief of the band, and requested him to surrender his arms, and those of his people, and go with him as a prisoner of war to Fort Sill, which he promised to do. He was sent with a guard to the camp to get the arms, in compliance with the General's request when he slipped from the guard, and the guard fired upon him. At the same time a large party of Kiowas, led by Lone Wolf, Satanta, Woman's Heart, and Poor Buffalo, fired upon Gen. Davidson from behind the commissary buildings. The troops returned the fire, and firing was kept up from 2 o'clock P. M. until sun-down.

The Kiowas and Comanches claim to have killed ten white men. As yet we have found but six bodies—Osborn, Barrett, Green, Modish, Clark, and Frenchy. We know of about fourteen Indians killed, and a great many more wounded. Lone Wolf set fire to our commissary himself, when our Caddoes, a few of whom happened to be present, fired upon them. The fire was put out before any damage was done. They went through the store destroying everything they could not carry off. The next morning they assembled, about 400, below Shirley's store, and tried to gain the hill overlooking the agency, but the cavalry charged them and held the heights. They then fired the woods and endeavored to fire the agency, as the wind was blowing from the north. They appeared in strong numbers all day at a distance from the agency, but since Sunday no fighting has taken place.

The Indians belonging to this agency moved down the river, but the chiefs all returned yesterday, and will move in close to the agency, and camp.

All the buildings outside of the agency, with crops and other property, were burned. The Wichita school-house and others are in ruins. Agent Miles, in his letter inclosing the above, says the messenger sent through with it reports that the Comanches fired upon him on the way down and tried to prevent his reaching the agency. Gen. Davidson reports to Gen. Neill that the road is very unsafe with less than one company of troops. The messenger also states that just as he was leaving the Wichita Agency a report came in that three dead bodies had been found in addition to the six reported by Connell.

All was quiet in the vicinity of Darlington.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The White Star steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool Aug. 27, and Queenstown Aug. 28, reached this port yesterday. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE.

MODE OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE MATTER—THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY GOING TO ST. LOUIS—PAUPERS AS SCAVENGERS—THE AZTEC CLUB.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Solicitor of the Treasury expects to appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow with the results of his investigation of the safe burglary matter in Canada. It is given out that all the evidence has been secured, and that the Government will be fully ready to go on with the prosecution on Sept. 15, to which date the case has been postponed. In case indictments are found the lawyers are not agreed as to the proper method of procedure. Some claim that the safe-burglary conspirators should be proceeded against under the Civil Rights act of 1870. There is a provision in that act to the effect that, if two or more persons shall conspire to interfere with, or to injure, any person in the discharge of his or her rights, such conspirators shall be guilty of a crime, and be punished by imprisonment for five years, and a penalty of five thousand dollars. Other lawyers insist that Benton can only be tried under the common law, and that the conspirators must also be tried under the common law as "accessories before the fact." They maintain that, inasmuch as under the common law accessories before the fact cannot be convicted until the principal has been first tried and convicted, the conspirators will of necessity escape punishment, if Benton can avoid trial.

PERSONAL.

Senator Thurman has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Maryland State Agricultural Fair in October, when he may be expected to explain the repudiation principles in the platform of his party in his own State, and to account for the political murder of Republicans in the South. Senator Thurman has been spending much of the Summer here.

Gen. Spinner, who has not been absent from his post a single day during the heated term, left Saturday night for a short vacation in the Mohawk Valley, in the vicinity of his old home.

THE ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

There can no longer be any doubt concerning the removal of the army head-quarters to St. Louis. The official order of removal was promulgated on Saturday. In the order it is stated that the change has been made at the request of the General of the Army, and with the consent of the President. Before the removal is made the marriage of Miss Minnie Sherman will be celebrated at the home of her father.

PAUPERS TO BE EMPLOYED ON THE STREETS.

The District Commissioners have introduced a singular economic reform in the management of the Poor-house of the District. They have directed that all able-bodied paupers shall be used as a chain-gang, and made to clean the public streets. The number of able-bodied paupers in the District Work-house is thirty-five. They will immediately be set at work, and it is expected that they will be able to put the unimproved streets of the District in good order before the beginning of Winter.

THE PRESIDENT'S BANQUET—THE AZTEC CLUB.

The dinner that the President is to give at the White House on Sept. 15 is not entirely in honor of the arrival of the new Postmaster General. The dinner is entirely of a private character, and is given by the President to the "Aztec Club," of which he is a member. This club is an outgrowth of the Mexican War, and its members were all connected with that war. The last anniversary of the club was held at the house of Mr. Patterson, in Philadelphia, on which occasion the President invited the members of the society to assemble at the White House on the next anniversary, which has now arrived. The preparations which are making for the event are of quite an elaborate character. The President now expects to arrive here on the morning of the 14th, and to leave for St. Louis, on a brief visit to his farm, on the succeeding day.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber has left here for New-York, to devise the best means for carrying out the act of Congress in relation to the prepayment of postage upon newspapers and periodicals mailed from the office of publication, which goes into effect on the 1st of January, 1875. This law gives a wide discretion to the Postmaster General in all respects, save as to the mode of payment, which is required to be "by a special adhesive stamp to be devised and furnished by the Postmaster General, which shall be affixed to such matter, or to the sack containing the same, or upon a memorandum of such mailing, or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may from time to time provide by regulation." It is evident the law did not contemplate the stamping of each paper, as it provides they shall be "weighed in bulk," and payment of postage made per pound. Neither can the stamp be affixed to the bag, as in most cases other mail matter goes therein. The most feasible methods of carrying out the law appears to the department to be the use of receipt books and stubs, the receipt to be torn off and given to the publisher, and the stub, after the necessary memorandum is made, to be stamped with the requisite stamp or stamps and retained by the postmaster.

THE INVALID DIVISION OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

Commissioner Baker reports an extraordinary and most creditable amount of work in the Invalid Division of the Pension Office since the adjournment of Congress, in behalf of badly-disabled soldiers to whom special pensions were awarded by the act of June 18, 1874. In addition to the regular work, over 3,000 of these cases have been adjusted during the months of July and August, and in time for the payments now being made. This is extraordinary, and ought to be gratifying to those interested. The total number of cases adjusted in the Invalid Division for the same period was 6,782.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The following are the Post Office changes during the week ending Sept. 5, 1874:

New-England.—Established—South Seabrook, Rockingham County, N. H., John Christian, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Betsy J. L. Stevens, Parkman, Piscataquis County, Me.; Miss Lydia A. Whitney, Presque Isle, Aroostook County, Me.; John Lindsey, Fabyan House, Coos County, N. H.; George N. Gould, Bartonsville, Windham County, Vt.; James A. Bierce, Cornwall Bridge, Litchfield County, Conn.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Sarah E. Witbeck, Greece, Monroe County; Egbert B. Phillips, Shongo, Allegany County.

Pennsylvania.—Established—Lower Two Lick, Indiana County, James W. Mahan, Postmaster; Potter Brook, Tioga County, Horatio N. Aldrich, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Miles Mitchell, Forest House, Potter County; Henry R. Brown, Foster's Mills, Armstrong County; James Sharon, Hanover Junction, York County; Joseph Davidson, Heistersburgh, Fayette County; Anthony Anna, St. Bonifacius, Cambria County.

Maryland.—Established—California, St. Mary's County, Levi J. W. Wise, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Richard Owings, Friendship, Anne Arundel County; Joshua P. Fiero, Greensborough, Caroline County.

THE APPRAISER AT BALTIMORE.

It has been stated that a movement was some time ago initiated to remove E. F. Anderson, Appraiser of Merchandise at Baltimore, prompted by individual considerations. Such is not the fact. An investigation is in progress, however, based on complaints of merchants and others, that articles have been stolen from packages, besides excessive sampling being practiced in that department of the Custom-house. This investigation is [illegible] of specific charges against individual officers, but to ascertain whether there is any truth in the charges.

VISITING MILITIA-MEN.

Company D, First Regiment, National Guard, left here this afternoon on a trip to Syracuse, N. Y. They will be the guests of the Sumner Corps, of Syracuse, whom they entertained on their visit to Washington during the last Presidential inauguration. They will visit Niagara Falls, Watkins Glen, and other points of interest, and will return on Saturday next.

AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES.

WIDESPREAD DISTRUST IN EUROPEAN MARKETS—THE GUARANTEES TO BE DEMANDED IN FUTURE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The United States Consul at Rotterdam, in his annual report to the Secretary of State, says the general confidence in the solidity of United States bonds makes them the means of permanent investment in Europe and keeps them almost entirely out of speculative transactions. Even the catastrophe of United States railroad shares and securities has not produced any important influence on the United States bonds. But Holland is a great sufferer through the depreciation of American railroad securities. Enlightened public opinion, however, does not hold the United States Government responsible for that crisis, or for the actions of those railroad companies which have induced European bankers and the public at large to place their confidence and capital in enterprises the solidity and guarantees of which did not realize the promises which had been made. At present, and undoubtedly for many years to come, the railroad securities of the United States will not have the slightest chance in the money markets of Europe in general, and especially of Holland. Financial men of the highest standing, through whom large amounts of American railroad shares have been brought into the market, have most strongly presented to our Consul the following considerations:

Railroad and industrial enterprises of the United States can in future only expect support from European capital if by legislation the following guarantees are given:

1. The possibility of making a reliable investigation to ascertain whether, and to what an amount money really has been paid on the nominal capital of companies. That alone can prevent shares of no real value being issued in enormous quantities circulating from hand to hand.

2. The powers of the Presidents of companies ought to be by law clearly defined and wisely limited. By experience the European public have come to the conviction that under the present system the arbitrary power of Presidents is perhaps the most efficient cause of the disastrous results of so many railroad enterprises. The capability and honesty of one man being the main guarantee of the trustworthiness and success of a company, the transfer of that power to a man less worthy can change into a very bad, or at least doubtful, affair, an enterprise which in its origin and by its nature offered the best security.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

OPERATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION—A FAIR PROSPECT FOR SECURING THE NECESSARY FUNDS TO COMPLETE IT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The final experiment adopted recently by the Washington National Monument Association for obtaining subscriptions to complete that great national work, has had a fair trial, and the result, so far as appeals have been made to the various secret and other bodies and associations, is so satisfactory as to justify conviction of its ultimate success. The plan of contingent subscriptions contains two essential features that cannot but commend themselves to the favorable consideration of every one. First, assurance that the society will make no demand for payment of money subscribed until the entire half million necessary to complete the work shall be pledged. This is for the reason that the society has resolved not to spend a dollar on the work unless there is previous certainty of ability to continue it until the capstone is placed on the summit at a height of 480 feet, which will make this the highest monument in the world. Second, the form of subscription distinctly notifies all subscribers that money paid by them will go directly into the hands of the Society's Treasurer, instead of passing through any intermediary channel, thereby giving the assurance that it can in no way be diverted from the purpose for which it is designed. It is presumed the public generally know that the officers of the Monument Society are U. S. Grant, President; Gen. Sherman and W. W. Corcoran, Vice Presidents; John Carroll Brent, Secretary, and J. B. H. Smith, Treasurer.

The new plan of subscriptions has the further recommendation that subscribers will not be required to pay their contributions all at once, but will, on being notified, be asked for one-half the amount and for the remainder in equal payments in six and twelve months from the date of the first payment. Thus no order or society will be embarrassed in making good its pledge, but will have ample time in which to redeem it.

Referring to the success which has thus far attended the new plan, it is most hopeful, and the society now feels assured that the long deferred national project is at length to be consummated. Of the secret societies appealed to within the last six weeks liberal responses have been promptly received, enough to give assurance that at least ninety per cent. of them will contribute, and it is expected that the Washington monument will be built largely through their aid, though the volunteer militia of the country are all expected to contribute their full share, as indicated by what they have already done. It is a significant circumstance that, so far, out of all the great moneyed corporations to which appeals have been made, such as banks, railroads, and insurance companies, the percentage of favorable responses is so small as to inspire but little hope of aid from them. Confident, however, in the ultimate succes of the plea of contingent subscriptions from the secret orders, the society expects to be able to announce the half million all pledged at an early day, and to complete the monument during the centennial year of our national independence.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF A MARYLAND TOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 6.—On Saturday afternoon the greater portion of the business sections of Frostburg, Allegany County, Md., was destroyed by fire. Engines were summoned from Cumberland, but the supply of water was so small that they could do little to check the flames, which burned until they reached the outskirts of town. The total loss is about $145,000, and the principal losers are: Beall & Koch, $35,000 on stock and building; Marx Wineland, $45,000 on stock and building; the Franklin Hotel, $15,000, and Porter's Hall and store, $15,000. Total insurance, $75,000.

FIRE IN WEST TWELFTH STREET.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered on the third floor of the five-story brick building No. 379 West Twelfth street, occupied as a furniture factory by Messrs. Warren, Ward & Co. The fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, spread with great rapidity, owing to the inflammable nature of the goods in the building, and ran through an extension to Jane street. The loss on stock is estimated at from $3,000 to $6,000. The building, owned by Messrs. Warren, Ward & Co., was damaged $1,500. Both building and stock were fully insured, but owing to the absence of the owners no list of companies or amounts could be obtained. Capt. Washburn and a strong force of police from the Ninth Precinct kept admirable order at the fire.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

THE EFFECT OF SHORT CREDITS ON SPECULATION.

CONDITION OF VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE—A GOOD FALL BUSINESS EXPECTED—ABUNDANT GRAIN CROPS—FAILURE OF THE TOBACCO CROP.

The present condition and outlook of business present unmistakable evidence that the mercantile community have learned a very wholesome lesson from the disasters of the Fall of 1873. With one or two exceptions there is little or no speculation going on in merchandise; and these exceptions are caused by unusual circumstances. The great bulk of the trade of the country at this moment is of a legitimate and *bona fide* character. Manufacturers and jobbers have become highly conservative in their dealings with the retailers, and have very sensibly cut down credits to something like a fair margin. This cutting down of credits, too, in many cases from ninety to thirty days, has driven speculators out of the markets to a surprising extent. Business is running in its healthiest channels. The larger commercial centres are not buying so much as the smaller provincial towns and cities. New-York City is buying but little; but New-York State is buying largely—not in heavy invoices at long credits, as of old, but in smaller and more numerous invoices at shorter credits. Provincial dealers are buying just what they want, and no more. But they are looking for a tolerably large and profitable business this Fall in consequence of the abundant grain crops. They say that there is nothing that the small farmers do not want, from new shirts to new farm wagons; that they have let all renewals and repairs pass for a twelvemonth, both as to their farms and their homes, and that their families are in need of every article of wearing apparel. In such case, then, business men claim that this important class must have become purchasers even if their crops had been indifferent, but that, considering the abundance of their crops, they will not want much tempting or pressing to become general purchasers. And then, there is the great fact that everything is cheap. Dry goods are at least twenty per cent. cheaper, taking the average all round, than they were at this time last year—that is, just before the panic; and there is no doubt that, in order to command business, manufacturers have paid more attention to quality this year. Other goods present equally favorable opportunities to the consumer, and business houses generally are looking forward to a good, fair, and unusually healthy Fall and Winter trade.

A GOOD GRAIN CROP.

If political economists are right in asserting that a good grain crop is the foundation of national commercial prosperity, the year 1874-5 ought to be one of unusual progress, for never has such a year for grain been known. Throughout the grain-growing portions of the world the crops are abundant. In the United States the Winter-sown wheat crop is estimated to be thirty per cent. above the average, and it is from this crop that all the fine family flour is made. The Californian crop is especially remarkable. The question of markets is the one that will perplex farmers and railroad carriers most. With such abundant supplies throughout the world, what is going to be done with the surplus; and who will buy wheat at $1 25 a bushel? Some far-seeing shippers say that wheat, and consequently flour, must come down in price considerably. Indeed there are a few large operators who say that they would not be surprised to see wheat selling at seventy-five cents a bushel, or cheaper than corn. Corn, on the contrary, is very high in price, with the prospect of a very poor crop in consequence of the want of sunny weather. Corn which sold at this time last year at seventy-two cents a bushel is now quoted at ninety-one to ninety-two cents; and, as it is said by many that there is still a successful corner in corn, covering every exchange from Chicago to Liverpool, the extent of the supplies that come forward is entirely optional with those who at present have an efficient control of the market. However, two weeks of the excessive hot weather from which some parts of the South are now suffering so much might quickly give another complexion to things. The result of the high price of corn is shown in the provision market. The high price has prevented farmers from raising hogs, and the price of pork and lard has consequently increased nearly a hundred per cent. in the last year. The crop of Spring-sown wheat is far below that of Winter sown. There is, however, no falling off in the aggregate crop, for although the crop is a little below the average, this loss is more than compensated for by the increased acreage sown. The acreage sown with barley, too, was much larger this year—509,200 acres against 432,400 acres in 1873. The barley yield in 1873 was 3,813,000 centals; the estimated yield for 1874 is 5,986,200 centals, an enormous proportionate increase of production over that of 1873. With the vast grain crops to handle and distribute, the Produce Exchange must have plenty of business to attend to this Fall, provided only that farmers can manage to harmonize railroad freight charges with prices, which are low not only at home but abroad. Great Britain will be the only buyer of wheat this year, and her deficiency is far below the average, and her market prices are falling. Other European markets, which supplied themselves from our overflowing granaries last year, have this year got enough and to spare of their own; and it is more than probable that they will enter into a very lively competition with this country in supplying the wants of Great Britain. But if the farmers and the railroad people are alike reasonable, there is no reason why the grain trade of 1874 should be not only of a very heavy character, but also a prosperous and profitable one.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

At the present moment the provision market—the beef and pork-packing market—is rather a difficult one to analyze—certainly as to its future prospects. Salted beef, for instance, is not now the great article of commerce which it once was. The natural results of progress have produced this effect. The long voyages of old times are no longer known to the shipping trade. A two years' voyage to the East Indies is now a question of months. The whaling trade is almost gone, and steam has played havoc with the packing business. The great lumber regions are now reached by railroads, and railroads are not now being built to cause a demand for the laborers employed in building them. So far as beef is concerned, all these great consumers are now provisioned to a large extent with fresh instead of salted meat. There is a much larger consumption of cattle, but it is consumed fresh. Pork is mainly suffering from high prices. Pork and lard are to-day a hundred per cent. higher than they were, and the demand is not heavy. Germany is taking very little lard; Great Britain is taking half the usual quantity of bacon. A year ago, pork was abnormally low in price. There was no profit to the Western farmers in raising hogs at the prices which prevailed in the earlier portion of last season. Consequently, the number of hogs raised and fattened this year has fallen off considerably, as the statistics of the Government bureau show. This "letting hogs alone" by the farmers has been stimulated by the high price of corn and the uncertainties of a high-priced market. It is far too early to speak of the coming season, as pork packing does not commence much before the middle of November. But it seems to be generally conceded that business must be very dull if present prices are sustained. Eminent houses engaged in the trade do not scruple to say that, supposing present prices give way to the amount of twenty per cent, the consumptive demand will fall short of the supply forty or fifty per cent. But if it be true, as [illegible] claim, that the high price of corn is not the result of a corner in Chicago, but simply a legitimate [illegible] a justifiable predication of a very poor crop, [illegible] ficult to see how the farmers are to fatten [illegible] and sell them at such prices as will [illegible] This packing trade is a very difficult [illegible] at any time, but it would appear to be [illegible] at the present moment. What trade there is going on, however, appears to be a profitable one.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The prospects of an active business in cotton this Fall are very good. Indeed, the uncertainty as to the amount of the crop has already led to very extensive operations both by bulls and bears. The probable crop is variously estimated at figures anywhere between 3,500,000 bales and 4,250,000 bales, though there are a few either so sanguine or so sufficiently discouraged as to place the amount of the crop at 250,000 bales above the highest or below the lowest of these estimates, according to their fancy. The most reliable sources of information indicate that the crop will not be a heavy one. In the early Spring there was a serious and extended overflow in the bottom lands, causing late plantings in the Mississippi Valley and other regions, and the Agricultural Bureau of Statistics reports the plantings to be eight per cent. less than in 1873. Through the months of July and part of August the weather was almost all that could be desired, but about the middle of August a serious drought set in in parts of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas, the result of which is estimated to decrease the product of those regions from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. in amount. In Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia the crop prospects are generally favorable. While the drought on the hills and lands of a sandy soil has brought about an immature ripeness which has caused much falling of fruit, the plant on the bottom lands is vigorous and healthy, though late, and unless continued wet weather should set in, the bottom-land crop will be a good one. There is no lack of supply of American cotton either at home or in Europe, as will be seen by the following comparison of the different stocks on the 31st August last with those on the 31st August, 1873:

	1874. Bales.	1873. Bales.
Liverpool stock	343,000	290,000
Continental stocks	243,000	224,000
American afloat to Europe	49,000	59,500
United States stock	108,440	100,247
United States interior stocks	19,917	14,101
United States exports to-day	1,000	2,000
Total American	764,357	689,848

Just before the panic the price of cotton was nineteen and a quarter cents per pound. During the panic the price fell as low as thirteen cents. On the 1st of July last the price was sixteen and three-quarter cents, but the favorable prospects brought the price down to fifteen and seven-eighths. Since the outlook has become less favorable, it would appear that an immediate rise should take place. This, however, does not seem probable at this moment, unless the situation should get worse. It is anticipated that the receipts in the early part of the season may be heavier than usual, in consequence of premature ripening. And this view would seem to be borne out by the fact that the price of cotton for Spring deliveries is quoted fully one cent per pound higher than for Fall deliveries. Still, there is a large body of cotton-dealers who believe in a good crop and lower prices; and so long as there is so marked a difference of opinion, there is little probability of any falling off in the activity of the cotton market. Most of the brokers look for a large business all through the season.

THE PAINT TRADE.

While, at this season of the year, all branches of trade are more or less affected by the crop prospects throughout the States, the paint trade is by no means an unreliable commercial barometer. It is true that paint, as a mere preservative of buildings, is a necessity; but it is, in many ways, looked upon as a luxury—and is so. If general mercantile business is unremunerative, the merchant hesitates not only to erect new houses and buildings, but even to spend money on desirable embellishments in his own house; while the farmer, when embarrassed by a poor crop, puts off all repairs in the way of painting till the next season. Thus the paint trade, free as it generally is from speculation, is a test of national prosperity. Gen. Molineux, one of the partners in the well-known firm of C. T. Raynolds & Co., the largest color manufacturing firm in the country, summarizes the present position and prospects of the trade much to the following effect. He says, in effect, the disastrous troubles of last Fall do not appear to have affected the business in paints, oils, &c., to the same extent as other branches of trade; and the Spring trade of this year found the merchants in a solvent condition, and with light, salable stocks of goods on hand, and in a cautious mood. Little was anticipated in the shape of business for the Spring, and all were, consequently, agreeably surprised to find buyers compelled to replenish their stocks, which had been diminished to the lowest point by an active demand from consumers. At first, orders were given for very light amounts, and in consequence they had to be renewed from time to time. Thus, while the season passed away without any extraordinary rush of business, the dealers found that they had carried on a full average Spring business, their sales having been made to safe customers at fairly remunerative prices. A subdivision of this trade may be classed as follows: Eastern States, fair average; New-York, slightly above the Spring of 1873; the Western States, largely in excess; the Southern trade, very poor. In fact, the Southern trade has fallen off in a most remarkable degree, Texas seeming to be the only Southern State in which building and repairing have been carried on to any amount. Californian trade has been steady, as it always is, consequent on the natural increase of the prosperity of that State. Prices, as compared with previous years, can be fairly averaged at from five to ten per cent. in favor of buyers; and, as very many of the staple articles are made from metals and other materials which are paid for in gold, prices have fluctuated, to that extent, with the price of gold. The prospects of the Fall trade are decidedly encouraging. Western orders are coming in very fast, and buyers from all sections of the country, except the South, seem to be convinced that stocks are light, and that to wait on the expectation of a further shrinkage in prices before purchasing would only result in injury to their customers; in fact, that, until a further decline in gold takes place, the bottom has been reached. The depressed condition of the trade in the Southern States is a matter of some natural surprise. With the prospects of a favorable cotton crop, orders should be coming in; but the fact is undeniable that, thus far, no orders of any consequence have been received. This is probably owing either to an unsettled political condition or to an uncertainty as to the future, which leads capitalists to postpone all improvements. The best indications of an active Fall trade are to be found in the manufacturing departments of dry and damp colors, used by manufacturers of carriages, machines, paper-hangings, paper-boxes, printing-inks, and other kindred goods. Indeed, in some factories, extra relays of hands for night work have been found necessary in order to keep up with orders. The business has seldom been in a more healthy condition. It is of a thoroughly bona fide character.

THE DRUG TRADE.

The drug trade of the country seems to be unusually happy in its condition, though it is to be hoped that the health of the community does not take its standard from the vigorous health of the drug trade. Mr. D. C. Robbins, of the firm of McKesson & Robbins, says that he considers the jobbing drug trade of the City to be in the main very healthy; that a better and more profitable business has been done during the present year than in the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, during which years there was a steady and gradual contraction of business without much diminution of expenses in the way of traveling commission agents and drummers. At the same time there was a tendency to extend credits, which tendency was disastrous. Credit cannot be safely restored to any extent until we have a sound currency basis. What protection does a tariff system give which taxes the importation of the raw materials from which we are to produce our manufactures? During the present year the jobbers have made a decided reduction in their expenses, and there is a general disposition to do business at only fairly remunerative prices. There has been no loss on stocks; but we have the apparent anomaly of a decline of about five per cent. in imported crude drugs and an advance of from fifteen to twenty per cent. on manufactured drugs. While foreign crude drugs have, on the average, declined, all manufactured articles, as well as chemical preparations, have advanced so as to more than counterbalance that decline. While the stocks of drugs have accumulated in all the great commercial centres, the stocks in the smaller and interior towns have never been lighter than they are now. For the coming season a good, fair business, and nothing more, may be expected. The consumption of drugs, as ascertained from statistics collected by the Government, is very regular; the variations in business from year to year, taking into consideration the regular growth and constant development of the country, being generally the result of distributing new stocks of goods. As regards the future, influences not emanating from the drug trade may sensibly influence it. There is at present little disposition to undertake new enterprises. All the Southern States are, politically, very unsettled; low prices rule for their great products, and the prospects of the coming cotton crop would appear to be limited. The large grain crops of the West and of Europe also point to the probability of lower prices for cereals. Investments in new railroads have almost entirely ceased. These circumstances, combined, forbid the expectation of any great activity in business enterprises. And I think, too, that New-York wants at the hands of the General Government a more comprehensive and favorable commercial system with foreign countries, and better facilities for home transportation to the interior cities and towns. While New-York is the great money centre of the country, she cannot make this capital available for business purposes until there is a sounder currency system. With a currency that is regarded by most business men as being unstable and fluctuating, the business of the country is working into a retail shape; that is, purchases and settlements are made from day to day. This greatly increases the cost and labor of doing business, mars it and interferes with it, circumscribes its success, and controls disadvantageously the national prosperity.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Business in the grocery trade may perhaps, with the exception of coffee, be aptly described as smooth, and the prospects for the Fall and Winter trade do not present any features likely to lead to a marked change. There was scarcely a branch of [illegible] which was less adversely influenced by the [illegible] than that of general groceries. With the exception of coffees, and sugars, they afford small [illegible] for speculation, and, with the exception [illegible] there has been but little speculation for [illegible] years. But coffee has been for the last [illegible] almost entirely a game of speculation. [illegible] on the short crop of Brazil, they forced the market up at least ten cents per pound. For the last few months coffee has been steadily falling, the Brazilian crop of the present year being a very good one. The price has now fallen to within one and one-half cents or two cents of the price from which the speculation of two years ago started, and is now generally regarded as having nearly approached a normal figure. The present prices of general groceries, exclusive of coffee, may be quoted at from five to ten per cent. below the prices of the 1st September, 1873. The reports of the crops of sugar are encouraging, the supply, including beet sugar, being equal to the general demand of the world, and of good quality. There is a good sound trade doing in all groceries, especially in the country districts. Prices and profits are fair, and collections are good. A good healthy trade all round is generally anticipated. Credits have been somewhat cut down, and invoices are not quite so large as usual; but orders come in more frequently, and are, in the majority of cases, for immediate consumption, as stocks in the country grocery stores are light. Altogether, the prospects of the trade are very favorable, and the jobbers seem quite easy as to the future.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The tobacco trade is at present in a state of considerable effervescence, in consequence of very bad crop prospects. The crop in this country, with the exception of Connecticut and one or two other districts, is pronounced by some of the leading dealers to be almost a failure. This is more especially the case in hogshead tobacco. Leaf tobacco is not so bad. But the tobacco crop is very poor all over the world. The European crop, except in Alsace and that section, is very small. The crop in Brazil will not reach half an average crop; while that of Havana, though near an average, is reported to be decidedly inferior in quality. The consequence is, that prices have risen from four to five cents a pound, with an exceedingly active demand, and a probability of a still further advance as the season progresses. A variety of reasons are given for what would appear to be a generally bad crop throughout the tobacco-growing world; but the general impression seems to be that, though in some countries the capricious weather—too dry here, and too wet there—has had a good deal to do with it. The farmers, too, neglected to prepare their soil sufficiently before planting. But be this as it may, the crop is poor enough to create an amount of excitement and speculation in the trade such as has not been witnessed for years, and which bids fair to keep the importers and jobbers busy for a long while to come.

A GIFT FROM GERRIT SMITH.

HE SENDS $1,000 TO THE DESTITUTE SETTLERS OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA—GOV. OSBORN'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Kansas papers publish the following interesting correspondence which has recently passed between Hon. Gerrit Smith and Gov. Osborn:

PETERBORO, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1874.

Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, Governor of Kansas:

DEAR SIR: I have read in THE NEW-YORK TIMES your letter respecting the grasshopper calamity which appears to have reached your State and Nebraska, as well as Iowa and Minnesota. Let me say that while I admire the honorable self-reliance which refuses to ask help for Kansas from abroad, there are special reasons why I should love her and covet the privilege of doing something toward alleviating her present distress. First—I worked hard in Congress to save Kansas from the curse of slavery. Second—I afterward contributed $16,000 to the various funds for fighting off from her that matchless curse. Third—In saving herself from slavery, Kansas saved the nation from it. Had the slave power triumphed in Kansas, the way of slavery into any free State would thereby have been opened. A great saviour, therefore, is dear Kansas. Fourth—John Brown, who did more to save Kansas to freedom, and thereby save the nation to freedom, was my warmly cherished friend. Now, I trust, in the light of these facts, you will not refuse to accept the inclosed draft for $1,000, made to yourself and the Governor of Nebraska, and to accept it with the understanding that one-half thereof shall go to those in Kansas made destitute by this great calamity, and the other half thereof to those in Nebraska made destitute by it.

With great respect, yours,

GERRIT SMITH.

To this letter Gov. Osborn has replied as follows:

TOPEKA, Aug. 31, 1874.

Hon. Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter, inclosing $1,000 for the relief of destitute persons in Kansas and Nebraska has been received, and half of that sum has been sent to the Governor of Nebraska. It is not our purpose to go outside of the State for aid, but the present generous donation from you is accepted in the spirit in which it is tendered. Since the day of your vote for free Kansas in Congress twenty years ago, this frontier territory has become a State, containing more than 600,000 people, and with property of more than $200,000,000 of actual value. The great mass of our citizens, however, are men of small means, and the calamities of this year leave some of them in a destitute condition. The new homestead settlers in the western counties have had their crops destroyed by an inflow of grasshoppers and require assistance. An extra session of the Legislature has been called to take measures for their aid, and with this relief and such assistance as will be gladly given by the citizens of the old counties, we shall meet the necessities of all who have suddenly been made destitute. The State is rich in resources, and will permit none of her citizens to suffer. This brief statement of our condition and purposes seem due to you, not only on account of your present generosity, but also from your constant friendship and historic services in all the dark days of our early history. There is not a hearthstone of an early settler in Kansas where the name of Gerrit Smith is not known, revered, and loved, and to-day you are extending to a new generation of pioneers the bounties you bestowed so liberally upon us when we were enduring similar hardships, while your brave words in defense of freedom and justice, at a period in the history of the country when it required the highest order of courage to utter them, will live forever in the hearts of our people. Struggling as Kansas then was, with the power of human slavery dominant in the land, she will never forget you and your noble co-laborers who struck hands with her in the severest hour of peril and opened the pathway to universal freedom. But the new Kansas has forgotten the animosities and strifes of her warlike days, as you were the first to teach us to do, but her gratitude to her benefactors will ever remain. Allow me, then, on behalf of the people of the whole State, to renew to you our expression of heartfelt esteem and veneration. Very truly and sincerely yours,

THOMAS A. OSBORN.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN THE WEST—CREATION OF A NEW ARCHBISHOPRIC.

From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 4.

About six months ago an Episcopal council took place in Cincinnati, Ohio, composed of leading prelates of the American hierarchy, including Archbishops Bailey, Kenrick, and McCloskey, of Baltimore, St. Louis, and New-York, respectively, at which important business appertaining to diocesan affairs was transacted. This council met in St. Peter's Cathedral, Plum and Eighth streets, Cincinnati, under the immediate direction of Most Rev. John Baptist Purcell, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati, fifty years ago a prominent priest of Baltimore, but now the oldest member of the American episcopate. At this conference of prelates several matters of interest were discussed, and suggestions made regarding important changes. Among matters determined upon were the erection of Milwaukee, Santa Fee and Philadelphia into archiepiscopal sees, the division of St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago, Ill., into extra bishoprics at St. Cloud, Minn., and Peoria, Ill., and the nomination of clergy to fill these dioceses, all subject to the approval of Pope Pius IX. The action of the council regarding the matters above named was communicated to the Pope by Archbishop Bayley, but the bull announcing the Holy Father's approval has not been received as yet. Information has been received from Rome by Western prelates, however, to the effect that Milwaukee has been raised to metropolitan dignity by the Pope, and Right Rev. Dr. Henni preconized Archbishop of Milwaukee. The additional changes, it is believed, will be acted upon in due course of time. Fourteen years having elapsed since the foundation of the archdiocese, the establishment of the present is something of an event in ecclesiastical circles, especially in the far West, where heretofore but two metropolitan sees have existed. As is generally known, Baltimore holds the precedence among the archdioceses of North America, this see having been elevated in 1808, fifteen years after Bishop Carroll's consecration. Thence until 1846 all the bishops of the United States were suffragans to the incumbents of Baltimore, being obliged to participate at the various councils that happened triennially in the Cathedral, unless incapacitated by illness or other weighty impediments. During 1846 the diocese of St. Louis, governed by Right Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, (a brother of the late archbishop) became an archbishopric. Four years later New-York, ruled by the eminent Dr. Hughes, was raised to the same position, and the subsequent decade witnessed the alternate elevation of New-Orleans, Cincinnati, San Francisco and Oregon, so that seven archepiscopal sees, and consequently seven ecclesiastical provinces existed in 1860, where but one could be found twenty years previous. The progress of Catholicity in the Western States, particularly during the last ten years, is best evidenced by the rapid increase of dioceses, some of which now exceed the oldest dioceses in wealth and extent of territory. Among these Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Paul stand conspicuous. From recent statistics it appears that the newly-erected archdiocese of Milwaukee actually comprises more churches, clergy, religious institutions and confraternities at the present day than any see in the Southern or the Middle States. The same may be said of Chicago and St. Paul, both of which now rank foremost among the largest sees in this country. Owing to the rapid development of these dioceses the Prelates composing the late council recommended their early elevation and division, and, as expected, a favorable response has been received in the former instance, and will probably soon be received concerning the remainder. Most Rev. John Martin Henni, D. D., the new Archbishop, is a native of Switzerland, but emigrated to this country in early life. Having pursued his classical and theological studies in the Diocese of Cincinnati, he was ordained by Bishop Purcell in 1835, and thenceforth labored in that see till the period of his consecration. On March 19, 1844, in the thirty-third year of his age, he was consecrated, at the Cincinnati Cathedral, by [illegible], together with the late Bishop Reynolds [illegible] [illegible] 1866, [illegible] by the Vice-General.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

FAVORABLE PROSPECTS FOR THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

THE RANK AND FILE OF THE DEMOCRACY NOT PLEASED WITH THE PLATFORM OF THEIR PARTY—DISAFFECTED BOURBONS—LOCAL CONTESTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 3, 1874.

Both parties have put their State tickets in the field, and the campaign may be said to be fairly open. Thus far, however, there has been no demonstration of any kind, and from indications the State canvass will be a rather quiet one. Times are hard, money scarce, and people do not feel like giving freely, as in former years, to get up what the reporters love to call "rousing meetings of the people," "enthusiastic gatherings," and "outpourings of the masses." In Western Pennsylvania, as in fact throughout the Commonwealth, the Republican nominations for State officers have been received with approval by the people and the press. The candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Supreme Court Judge are known to be men of sterling worth, while the nominees for Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs have shown their fitness by past services. In Central Pennsylvania, Judge Olmstead is popular with men of all shades of political opinion, and will make severe inroads on the Democratic count there. Judge Paxson will undoubtedly bring strength to the ticket in Philadelphia, where the Democratic leaders are sore over their defeat in the State Convention held in this city last week.

The ticket put forth by the Democracy is remarkable only for its lack of strength, and for the heartburnings brought about by the thimble-rigging resorted to in its creation. "Buck" McCandless aside, the other gentlemen nominated are scarcely known beyond their own neighborhoods. Latta was a rank copperhead during the war, and did his utmost to keep up the "fire in the rear," which was expected to secure the triumph of the Confederacy. He served several terms in the State Legislature, but made no record worth mentioning. Temple, of Greene county, is a second or third-rate lawyer, and about as fit for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs as Blind Tom. Woodward has a very good reputation as a lawyer and jurist in Berks and the adjoining counties. So much for the ticket. Now for some of the disaffected Bourbon leaders.

William A. Wallace, of Clearfield County, went into the convention on the 26th ultimo as the champion of Ross, of Bucks County, who wanted to be named for the Supreme Court Judgeship. On the first day he routed the Clymer and Buckalew clans, and was made both temporary and permanent chairman. But on the 27th came his downfall. At the hour of adjournment on Wednesday evening Ross led all competitors, and would have been nominated on the next ballot, but his opponents combined, forced an adjournment, and sealed his fate. After a night spent in caucusing and "trading off," the slate was fixed up which went through slick enough. Wallace, who is really the "brains" of the party, will not be likely to take much part in the canvass, but will attend to his duties as President of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company.

James P. Barr, of the Pittsburg *Post*, was supposed to have a "sure thing" on the Auditor Generalship, but he was outgeneraled, and feels sorely aggrieved. He is not expected to shed many tears over the defeat of his party in November. The friends of Judge Trunkey, of Venango, claim that he was beaten out of the nomination for Supreme Judge by unfair means, and will not work very hard this campaign. Taking everything into consideration it is doubtful whether the western counties—outside of Westmoreland and Greene, which furnish timber for the ticket—will roll up the usual Democratic vote.

The rank and file are not too well pleased with the platform of the Democracy. While arraigning the Republican Party for its responsibility for nearly all the ills which have befallen the world from the flood until the present time, they entirely overlooked two questions in which men of all parties in this great manufacturing and mining section are interested, viz., the tariff and reciprocity. The Republican declaration of principles, on the contrary, is received as embodying sound utterances on all the vital issues of the day. The great majority of the Democrats in Western Pennsylvania are strong Protectionists, and would like to have some authoritative recognition of the principle.

In the Seventeenth District—Cambria, Bedford, Blair, and Somerset—neither party has yet made its nomination for Congress. Hon. John Cessna, it is more than probable, will be the Republican candidate. In the Twenty-first District—Westmoreland, Greene, and Fayette—Andrew Stuart, Jr., of Fayette, a son of old "Tariff Andy," has been put in the field by the Republicans against Gen. Foster, of Westmoreland. Stuart will run well, but the district is overwhelmingly Democratic, and he has hardly the ghost of a chance of success. In the Twenty-second District—part of Allegheny County—there are three men running—Gen. James S. Negley, Republican, James H. Hopkins, Democrat, and Hon. Thomas Howard, Independent Republican. The district is ordinarily good for a large Republican majority, and it is thought Howard cannot draw off enough votes from Negley to secure Hopkins' election. The Twenty-third District comprises the remainder of Allegheny County. Here the Republicans have set Col. Thomas M. Bayne in the field, while the Democrats have nominated Alex. G. Cochran. This is looked upon as giving up the fight in advance, as Cochran is a man of no strength politically. The temperance men and a few dissatisfied Republicans have been casting about for a popular man to run as an independent candidate, but so far have found no one willing to cast loose from party ties on such slender promise of victory.

The Twenty-fourth district is made up of the counties of Washington, Beaver, and Lawrence, and here Hon. W. S. Moore, Republican, will be renominated and re-elected. In the Twenty-fifth District—Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson, Indiana, and Forest—Hon. Harry White, of Indiana County, has been nominated by the Republicans against George A. Jenks, of Jefferson. The district is Republican by a fair majority, and White's election is pretty well assured. In the Twenty-sixth District, composed of Butler, Mercer, and Crawford, Hon. John M. Thompson, of Butler, will be the Republican standard bearer. There is no question of his election, as all the counties give majorities on the Republican side.

In the "banner county of the Union," Allegheny, party lines will not be so strictly drawn as formerly in local contests; especially is this so in the cities. New elements have been infused into politics. Taxes have been largely increased; the assessed valuation of property has been advanced several hundred per cent.; the temperance agitation is kept up; the water bond swindle has been exposed, and nobody punished; and people are talking about "time for a change in the administration of affairs," &c. The county ticket recently nominated, however, is morally certain to go through victoriously. There are some signs of disaffection in the First City Legislative District, but this will probably be healed before the election day comes. In Butler County two Republican candidates are running for President Judge—Ebenezer McJunkin and Charles McCandless. The partisans of the former charge the latter with having secured his nomination by fraud. In Armstrong County there are two Democratic candidates for Judge, the split being based on charges of fraud at the primary election. In Fayette county there is a rupture in the Democratic ranks, which will result in the election of about half the Republican ticket.

The Republican State Central Committee, just announced, is a strong one. Hon. Russell Errett has again been chosen chairman, and will conduct the canvass with vigor and ability. He has stood at the helm through several severe political voyages, and always steered the Republican ship into the harbor of victory.

The rumors connecting the names of State Treasurer Mackey and Hon. Russell Errett with aspirations for the United States Senatorship, to succeed Senator Scott, originated with the Pittsburg *Evening Telegraph*, and have no foundation. The *Telegraph* is Senator Scott's peculiar organ, he being the chief owner of the paper, and it is a little singular that it should be the only professedly Republican journal in the State which refuses to support the State ticket.

MURDERS IN TENNESSEE.

THIRTY-NINE PERSONS KILLED IN THREE COUNTIES WITHIN EIGHT MONTHS—CRUEL ASSASSINATION OF A YOUNG GIRL TEACHER.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Nashville under date of Aug. 31, says: "In no section of the civilized world, of equal population, is murder so frequent as in Tennessee. It is doubtful if Mexico itself, supposed to be the most lawless of all countries, can compare with Tennessee in the number of murders committed during the past eight months. During that period, in the counties of Rutherford, Sumner, and Gibson, there have been thirty-nine murders. What a record is this for eight months in three counties, the aggregate population of which, all combined, is less than one seventh that of Hamilton County, Ohio. If murder should be proportionately as frequent with you, you would have had in your county, since January, 275 murders!" One of the latest, that of a young woman in Trousdale County, he speaks of as follows:

Julia Hayden was a bright, intelligent, and rather handsome girl, from near Spring Hill, Maury County. She had negro blood in her veins, but not more than one-fourth, if that. She was a slave before the war. Her family is as well behaved and respectable as any colored family in the State. Julia early manifested a strong disposition to educate herself, and for the past two years has attended the Central Colored School in this city, under Prof. Braden. The Professor speaks of her in the highest terms. She was one of the best of his scholars, and a devout Christian. Having acquired a reasonably good education, she desired a position as teacher of a colored school. Prof. Braden got her a school in Trousdale County, at the county-seat, Hartsville, as he supposed, but it turned out that the school-house was located two miles from Hartsville. She left here about the middle of the month for the field of her labor. She opened her school immediately, having procured board at the house of Hembry Lowe, a worthy colored man, living upon the farm of E. P. Lowe. About 2 o'clock on Friday morning, the 21st inst., two white men, one wearing a light suit of clothes, rode up to the house of Hembry Lowe, and banged loudly against the door, calling for 'that teacher.' Hembry went to the door and asked what they wanted. They replied: 'We do not want to hurt you, Uncle Hem.; we want that teacher.' The poor girl was in another room, and, of course, was badly frightened. She ran into the room, and, woman-like, got into bed with Hem.'s wife for protection. Hem. meantime would not let the scoundrels in, and they kept banging away against the door, and threatening to break it down and shoot. The testimony is that Hem., in his fright, yelled for Mr. Lowe, crying out 'Massa Pink! Massa Pink!' This frightened one of the men, and he said to the other, 'We had better get away from here,' and at the same time firing through the door, or through a crack in the door, at the inmates. The cruel bullet did its fatal work. Poor Julia was hit in the right breast, and died in a few moments, the red blood streaming out over the sheets. The scoundrels knew what they had done, for a piercing death shriek from Julia followed the report of the gun."

HON. GEORGE F. HOAR.

HIS LETTER CONSENTING TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION TO CONGRESS.

The following is Hon. Geo. F. Hoar's reply to the letter recently addressed to him by several citizens of the Ninth Congressional District of Massachusetts:

To Hon. Peter C. Bacon and Others:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your extremely courteous letter of Aug. 29, in which, with great earnestness, you express your desire that I should reconsider my determination not to be a candidate for re-election. As you well know, I have for a good while desired very strongly to be permitted to withdraw from public life and to return to the practice of my profession. This was not because of any unwillingness to do my share in the service of the Republic, nor from any indifference to the honor of representing this community to which I am so strongly attached, and in whose high character I take so great a pride. But the time seems to me to be at hand when further absence from my profession, and the devotion of my time and thoughts to other duties, would so unfit me for its practice, that I should not be able to return to it. And I supposed there would be no difficulty in agreeing upon a successor. But I see attached to your letter the names of men who represent fairly, as it seems to me, the business interests, the moral sentiments, and the best political opinion of this community. It does not contain the names of men who hold or who wish to hold political office, and so may be supposed to have any wish or interest other than for the general welfare; or who have been engaged in any angry controversies in the past, and, therefore may be supposed to have their judgment blinded. I cannot doubt that you desire nothing but the public good and the promotion of Republican principles. Under these circumstances I have no right to set up my individual judgment, still less my personal interests or wishes, against the opinion you express that it is better that my withdrawal from the office of your representative in Congress should be deferred. I have no right, having accepted nominations from the Republicans of Worcester city and county, when it was a great pleasure as well as a great honor to receive them, now to say that in deciding the question whether I shall continue in their service I will consult only my own wishes or interests without any regard to theirs. If, therefore, it shall appear at the coming election that the people of the district agree with you in the desire that I shall serve them for another term, I will do so as well as I can.

I am yours, faithfully, GEO. F. HOAR.

A PEDESTRIAN WITHOUT HONOR.

The man who proposes to walk across the continent for $100 per month and expenses is not graciously looked upon by the San Francisco *Bulletin*. It says: "A fellow, whose name is of no consequence as far as the purpose of this homily is concerned, writes from an unknown residence in this city to a gentleman of means and acknowledged liberality, also a resident of San Francisco, upon a subject which he presumes will engage earnest and immediate attention. The person thus writing says that, in the absence of employment and lack of money, he will walk from this State to the City of New-York or Philadelphia. To this assertion no one can demur. But the fellow proceeds to remark that he cannot achieve this bet without money, and he desires a number of gentlemen to pay his expenses on the journey and also increase his depleted exchequer in the sum of $100 per month. This is where the pinch comes. He feels himself equal to the feat, but desires to be coaxed to perform it. His original assertion, then, involves a proviso. He will undertake the tramp if it is made profitable. He has a gleaming suspicion that the gentleman to whom this appeals may doubt his sincerity, and therefore he adds the assurance that he will pledge himself to walk every step of the way from either Vallejo or Oakland to Philadelphia or New-York inside of four months. Thus he fortifies his original proposition in such a manner as to leave no doubt of his reliability. He guarantees the performance of his task with impartial thoroughness. He gives his word that it shall be well done. What more could be asked of him? There is a foreboding of evil in his mind, however, which he cannot dispel, for he continues by stating that he hardly hopes his communication will be deemed worthy of consideration. But in closing his letter his spirits attain a more agreeable state, and he reiterates his promise to carry out his agreement in an acceptable manner if the opportunity is allowed him. And by his signature and the careful details he furnishes regarding the transmission of an answer, it appears that his misgivings about the reception of this proposition have been dissipated, and he is impatient to start on his journey prior to the commencement of the Winter rains."

A DARKENED LIFE.

In Nashua, N. H., says the Boston *Transcript*, resides a young girl, whose pitiful lot excites the deepest sympathy, yet for whom sympathy can do but little in alleviation of her sad misfortune. When a child she was terribly scalded about the head and face, and although she survived her injuries, she was thenceforth disfigured, and the rosy face of childhood was changed to a mask—a travesty on the human countenance—absolutely frightful in its hideousness. In Lowell, Mass., where she once lived, so great was the horror excited by her appearance that she was forbidden by the authorities to show herself in the streets. At Nashua she [illegible]

NANTUCKET.

THE SLIP—THE BELFRY—THE TOWN—ITS FUTURE.

There is a south-wester blowing out at sea, and the white mist, soft and mysterious, is coming across from the water, and settling on the town, until sober old Nantucket looks as if it was nestling in cotton. On one of the two piers Nantucket boasts of, (you can see vestiges of others, now dissolving away in the water,) some half dozen fishing-smacks are moored. These smacks will be in port but for a few hours, having run in for a harbor until the wind quiets down. The crews are lounging on the wharf, but now a single cart rattles along the dock and discharges its load of blue-fish. The fish are dumped on the vessel's deck and paid for by the skipper at about two cents a pound. Then the excitement is over and the slip quiets down, and peace reigns once more. But stay, there is a sign of activity about that other craft, a gay old schooner of some fifty tons. I repeat, gay and old, though these are rather antithetical phrases. By her build that vessel must have been launched fully forty years ago, but she is as fresh, with her snow-white hull, and streaks of yellow, red, and green, as paint and brush can make her. A red-faced young man, one of the hands, is bringing on deck various boxes. There never was such a close connection as exists between the skipper of that craft and the vessel. The Captain's face, though he is past sixty, has the ruddy hale of health; his hair and beard, closely trimmed, are snow-white, and he sports a jaunty yellow straw hat, with a blue streamer, and has on his clean shore clothes. He is the representative of a class fast passing away, for he is the prototype of the Yankee trading skipper, an amphibious creation, half sailor, half peddler. On the deck are boxes of Malaga raisins, trying to warm themselves once more in the colder Nantucket sun, for now God's glorious light is stretching out golden beams, riddling and dispersing the fleecy white clouds. Alongside of the boxes of raisins are barrels of wholesome but unpoetic beans and packages of soap. That skipper brings pine-apples, too, and lemons, and shoe-blacking and tin-ware. Some fishermen from the smacks board the trader, I join them, and we purchase Connecticut *puros*, which, as cigars, recall the odors of a burning brush heap. I am introduced first to the skipper's dog, Brave, (a representative member of the crew,) and afterward to the dog's master. My friend Davy, from Noank, mate of one of the smacks, has already told me about this wonderful dog. "Knows just as much as any sailor, which haint allowed, however, to be much. Blowed if he can't steer, or at least help the old man, holding tight on to the tiller brace. What's most Christian like is that he chews fine cut. That dog knows the coast, and smells land, and makes out the lights, and whines when he sees 'em. Ask the old man about him! On foggy nights they put Brave forrard, and if a craft comes nigh he raises Jessie until the Captain wakes up. He is a fishing dog, too. The skipper don't fish as a business, but when he drifts over the shoals ain't averse to catch a cod or so. Him and that dog both takes a line apiece, while Rufe, that's the fiery-topped boy, cooks. Brave gits the line in his teeth and the minute he feels a bite he scampers across the deck, and makes the fish taut. You needn't laugh, Boss, it's so. I ain't fooling a bit. Old man told me once he forgot all about the dog, being busy hisself with a big fish. When he looked around, that dog was just a bringing in, hand over hand, a thirty-pound cod, making a kind of living windlass or capstan of himself, and had got, by winding hisself on the line, all tangled up, but he brought that fish over the rail." Now, as I had heard all about Frank Buckland's famous fishing cat, Puddles by name, I had no reason to doubt the present facts. Billy was put through some of his nautical acquirements, such as bringing the end of any particular strand to the Captain, and took in quite cleverly the slack of a rope. "The business of trading by wessel is done up," said to me the skipper. "I stick to it because fayther and granfayther did it before me. Nantucket is busted; so is the Vineyard. Got fooled awful on a passle of hymn-books for camp-meeting thar. Books wasn't the right denomination—wrong stripe. Lots of them pious people boarded us for whisky, but I'm temperance, and would rather sink the craft than sell rum. That dog has private instructions from me to pitch overboard every bottle of spirits as comes on board, and he does it. Ef I wasn't so old I'de give the old schooner a regular overhauling and put for the west coast of this country. There might be a power of trading up in Oregon and along the timber coast. When I was a boy I went whaling thar, as my fayther and granfayther did before me."

I had exhausted the wharf, and I wandered into the town. The main street opens handsomely; leads one along to a kind of a modest public place, and then suddenly gives out. I have seen just such effects produced by scene painters for the stage, where, with a great deal of skill, a street is depicted which ends in some *cul de sac*. But Nantucket is far removed from anything theatrical, yet is not prosaic. The streets toddle along as they list, bisected by innumerable lanes, by-ways, and wynds. Inexperienced, when you take one of the latter, you find that short cuts rather lengthen the distances. It strikes me that Nantucket wants much paint. Perhaps pigments and prosperity go hand in hand. But some houses are getting furbished, and dealers in oils (not whale) and colors seem thriving. I walk through narrow streets, crowded with little houses, all neat and trim, and band-box like, somewhat enlarged copies of ships' cabins, but am more struck by an occasional weathercock than by the buildings. These weathercocks represent whales. Now I know there are styles and fashions in weathercocks, and that if you want one you can procure a book of weathercock patterns, from whence a judicious selection can be made. The ornithological emblem (the cock) has gone out of favor, and a hippic one, of a trotting horse now mostly replaces it. But in Nantucket a great big cetacean veers to the wind, like some agile flying fish. There are not, however, many of these queer fish soaring aloft. Critical in regard to such subjects, I cannot, after some hours ramble, find but six of them. Like the winged horse on the column of St. Mark, these whales seemed to point to some distant mythological period. Many a time though have these old weather whales been watched with anxious, tearful eyes, for as they turned and twisted, mothers, wives, daughters, and sweethearts have followed out far into unknown seas sons, husbands, fathers, and lovers. If I was the Nantucket Dry-as-Dust, I would watch over these poor old whales, care and tend them, and oil the vanes so that that they might move glibly, and some day when the tearing wintry blast had done his worst, and hurled them all battered and splintered on the ground, I would pick up the fragments, and put them away, under lock and key, with a kind of pious reverence, as mementoes of a brave old time long gone past.

As I wander along the streets early in the morning, names familiar to me appear in door-fronts. Though I have never been in Nantucket before, I should have been disappointed had I not met a Coffin, a Macey, a Chase, or a Starbuck. A disposition there is on my part as if I was an old shipmate to ring at the bell, to walk in, and to make myself perfectly at home. Of course, on the parlor mantelpiece I would have found shells as roseate and as tender in color as when they were first cast up rolling on unknown Indian beaches years on years ago, and in the corners of the room there would have been jars and catties of rare old crackled china, and on the centre-table I would have [illegible] Lord's prayer on the other. Belike the host appreciating my attention would have invited me to dine with him, and a jorum of punch (*non-obstant* present laws and their rigors,) would have been brewed in a silver bowl, which massive piece of plate had been beaten out of the virgin ingot in Carthagena by some Spanish blacksmith a century and more ago, and the bowl would have been filled with liquors which bold grandfather Silas or brave Uncle Ephraim had carried round the world, until the wines were over-ripened a hundred years since.

There is a church-tower of moderate height in the town, and from it all Nantucket can be seen. Here in Winter a man with a spy-glass keeps watch and ward for disabled vessels drifting on a lee shore. A bell from Lisbon intones the hours with sweet yet grave chimes, for Portugal makes luscious grape and harmonious bronze. On the belfry I found the tutelary genius of Nantucket. Poor, gentle, Nantucket-loving, addle-pated fellow! with what zest he pointed out to me the beauties of his pretty isle, the slumbering town below us, and the stretch of down and dune, and the gashes in the sand hills as far away as Sankaty light, all fringed by the breaking blue seas. Great Cæsar, from his loftiest temple, with mighty Rome mapped out beneath him, gazing on the magnificence of his imperial city, could not have been prouder. "Farms?" said he. "There they be; some of the finest in the country. There is a little—just a little—patch of sand here and there for contrast. But it's mostly rich, good soil, and makes fine cattle. Don't you see? and that's a wood, and there, over there, away beyond, are doreys blue-fishing. I even know the men's names. It is a fine place; good enough for me anyhow. Don't the town look grand this morning? See that house there? They are putting down brand new flagging on the sidewalk. People say I am crazy, but I ain't. I was born and bred here, and never want to leave it, and everybody knows me and I know everybody. Such lots of strangers as are coming here. (Confidentially) Whaling is done gone; but that don't make any odds now. Edgartown, and Wood's Hole, and Oak Bluff, and those loose two-penny places scattered promiscuous around, kin take to religion, atrying to make a place of themselves, but old Nantucket is just anchored solid here, and must outlive them all. There has been no less than seven new ice-cream establishments started here this very Summer. What's tabernacles and praying-booths to that? It's a real go-ahead place. Nobody knows it better than I do. I am town-crier, and do the bidding at the beef auctions." "Beef auctions," I inquired, "and pray what may be a beef auction?" "Why, the butchers couldn't have it all their own way in Nantucket with their beef, and we sell meat of evenings. You come on the street to-night and you will hear me. You can buy a pound of steak if you want to at public outcry." It was pleasant to listen to his enthusiastic babble over the queer old town.

Passing by a vender of old furniture, with *bric-a-brac* propensities, I spied out a squat old chair mounted on three legs. It was elegantly stiff and wonderfully uncomfortable. Some vandal had painted it pea-green. It was undoubtedly the work of some joiner of Hull, or Bristol, or Plymouth, and was ante-revolutionary. My knife soon scratched off the verdant sour color, and the dark, close-grained, brave old mahogany came out. What prizes must be packed away in Nantucket garrets! Strange old corner clocks, and desks, and cabinets, and tiles, and china, and rubbish of the last century.

Nantucket has but few shops, and their display is far from being ostentatious. In the larger Massachusetts towns, where the prohibitory liquor laws exist, I noticed the intense longing shop-keepers had to ornament their windows with bottles. Keenly appreciative of the people's cravings, in New-Bedford, in the dry-goods establishments, conspicuous in the store-fronts were bottles. These were simply recipients for bay rum and Florida water. Stationers excited the thirsty with bottles of Thadeus David's best copying ink. In the restaurants those craving stimulants were satisfied with more bottles, neatly plastered over with taking labels. When examined closely the contents, or at least the labels, read: "Best Lucca Oil," or "Finest Malt Vinegar." In fact, I made up my mind that a display of some kind of bottle was a necessity for the human race. The bibulous, however, both in New-Bedford and Nantucket, informed me that I could get anything in the way of strong drinks I wanted, which led me to suppose that flagons, noggins, and even casks, kegs, and rundlets replaced, in some hocus pocus way, cruets of oil and phials of vinegar.

Living in Nantucket is absurdly reasonable. Houses in good order can be rented for the Summer at fabulously low prices, and you can buy a house, land and all for one half of what the building cost to be put up twenty years ago. As to food, beef is fifteen cents, mutton thirteen cents—and there is no better mutton than Nantucket produces. As to fish, five cents a pound is what blue fish or mackerel can be had for in season, or what cod fish can be had for all the year round. Vegetables such as are grown on the island are cheap, and exotics come from the main land at less prices by a third than we pay for them in New-York. In the Fall, the grapes are abundant, for Martha's Vineyard is not a meaningless name. The climate from July to October is simply delicious. If it be warm occasionally, midday, at night and morning the glorious sea breezes cool the air. It is true southerly winds sometimes bring in the fogs, but they are never of many hours' duration. Methods of locomotion are exceedingly easy. In less than twenty hours you can get here from New-York. There are three or four hotels, plain but comfortable, and excellent board can be obtained at private families.

There is a *bonhommie*, a fund of easy, quiet, good nature about Nantucket which is most winning. If "Nantucket people are peculiar people," they are getting accustomed to the influx of strangers. Wonderful old men, octogenarians, walk hale and hearty about the streets, and crack jokes which have a certain fresh-salty flavor. It delighted me to hear, "About 1815, when I went out humpbacking, and ended by privateering;" or, "How when I was first mate in 1820—I was master in '23—we struck a sperm whale in the Sea of Okosh, and by George, Sir, (I think it was George,) we took a lump of amber-grease from out of her that went to London, and was sold for a thousond pounds." Grand old fellows are they, who love to bask in the sun, and gossip and spin wondrous yarns. Of course, there is a dearth of the younger male element. An adolescent Nantucket man tears up his anchor, and drifts off into the world. Some of the men never come back; still many whose life cruises are over float back bewrecked, with empty hatches, and others who sail homeward in argosies, freighted gunnel deep with gold, make once more old Nantucket their last port and haven.

It was the bark Oak which, in 1869, made the last whaling cruise out of Nantucket. When she steered boldly from Sankaty light, her keel wrote on the lapping wave "finis" to the Nantucket whaling business. Since her time no more whaling ventures have been made, or, perhaps, ever will be made. A new light has dawned in Nantucket. We needs must not smile at it. It may be a flickering ray as yet, but still it glimmers. The wharves once redolent with oil, where bustled throngs of sailors, and Kanakas coming from and going on a forty-four months' cruise, are now trodden by tourists, and jaunty young men and dainty young women take their farings on the slips. Genteel Nantucket may have had a bitter pill to swallow, but at last she has, *nolens volens*, gulped down her pride, for now it is almost certain that in time to come she will be a famous watering-place.

If I had only the material ready for my Sanscrit tragedy, I should want to go to Nantucket and elaborate all the five acts of it there, so sure would I be of becoming fresher and happier in mind, and growing younger and stronger in body.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

Hon. Henry T. Blow and three others have called a meeting of the Republican State Committee of Missouri, in St. Louis, on Tuesday, 8th inst., to take such final action as may be deemed best for the interests of the State of Missouri and the Republican Party. They say: "We earnestly insist that every member of the committee be personally present, as the vital interests of good government in the State and of the Republican Party demand a full representation at this meeting of every Congressional district by its regularly chosen representatives."

FERNS.

The Boston *Transcript* says that the ordinary ferns that grow wild all over the country can be taken home, and in the late Autumn exposed to the frost, better be "frozen dead," and after a few weeks of rest in this condition may be gradually thawed out, following the course of nature as far as possible. Then, planted in ferneries, the roots soon sprout and the leaf develops, and the plant is reproduced in all its perfection. This is not theory merely, but the result of observation by a lady who evidently knows how to use her eyes as well as brain.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL COMMISSION.

Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, has succeeded at last in filling up the Commission on the Hoosac Tunnel. The Commission as now organized consists of Hon. William B. Washburn, Chairman; Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Prof. Paul Chadbourne, of Williams College, [illegible]

THE NEW GOLD REGION.

IN THE BLACK HILLS.

PROSPECTING FOR GOLD AND THE RESULTS—THE INDIAN QUESTION—TROUBLE IN THE FUTURE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BISMARCK, Dakota, Monday, Aug. 31, 1874.

Custer's Black Hills expedition is within twenty-five miles of this place and will be in to-morrow. Its return has increased the excitement which his previous reports originated. All Bismarck is ready and anxious to start immediately for the new El Dorado, which bids fair to rival the gold fields of California in their palmiest days. Only the rudest kind of prospecting by the use of the mining-pan was done, yet the results obtained were truly wonderful. Using the amount of fine gold collected from one pan of earth as a basis of calculation, and making a liberal allowance for exaggeration, the most valuable diggings found, in Custer's Gulch, will yield $25 a day per man, worked with a pan; the ordinary method of sluice mining would give a return of over $100 per day, while the profits of a systematic course of hydraulic mining would be something enormous. Where so much surface gold exists there must necessarily be extensive quartz ledges, which being of a more permanent character than placer mining, will open a large field for the investment of Eastern capital. It is said that silver also exists in paying quantities, but this I consider doubtful, as the examination of the whole country was necessarily so hasty and incomplete as to render prospecting for silver unreliable. Iron, coal, plumbago, and gypsum also were found. The Hills furnish an inexhaustible supply of fine timber, the water-power is excellent, the soil rich and grass abundant. All nature seems to contribute lavishly to the supply of those resources which tend to cheapen mining operations and render them profitable.

The Indian question now arises to perplex our Government. Within seventy-five miles south of the Black Hills are the Sioux Indian Agencies of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands, each numbering about 4,000 souls. These Indians have heretofore carefully guarded this country from white men, knowing that if once seen by them it would be coveted and eventually occupied, to their own exclusion. It is their reservoir of game, which never fails them during a season of scarcity elsewhere. It has been their custom for years to repair to this region to cut lodge poles, hunt, and gather their store of wild fruits and berries for Winter use. They have many interesting legends connected with this beautiful land, which is endeared to them from youth to old age, and which they love as we do the home of our childhood. The philanthropist may view the encroachment of the whites with apprehension and sorrow, but in this stirring Western country no such feeling exists. The universal impression here is that a handful of Indians have no right to retard the progress of civilization, and that now, as in the past history of the world, the weaker nation must go to the wall.

By the treaty of 1869 no whites are allowed in the Sioux country north of the North Platte River. Will the Government abrogate this treaty? If so, the Indians will certainly not give up that country peaceably, and the usual train of Indian atrocities will be committed by them in protest against the occupancy of their beloved land. The solitary prospector will awaken to hear the ringing war whoop and to know that it sounds his death-knell; the weary soldier will be shot down by an invisible foe while walking his lonely post; timid women and children must suffer untold misery, but all with the inevitable final result—the complete subjugation of the remnant of this powerful tribe which once ruled the country from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains.

There is much talk of starting an expedition to the Black Hills this Fall, but the lateness of the season may prevent it. Next Spring, however, will witness a throng of people starting from this place, Yankton, and Cheyenne, all hastening to wrest the yellow sand from the Indians.

Bismarck is probably the best starting point for the new mines, on account of the facilities afforded for procuring outfits, though Fort Randall is just as near. The gold region is about 250 miles south-west of here with a fair road.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT IN A CONVENT.

A respectable family of Friburg, says the *Continental Herald*, placed a daughter fourteen or fifteen years of age, for education, in the Convent of Wurmspatch, inhabited by some order of nuns, in the Canton of St. Gall. Very recently the mother of the girl received a dispatch announcing that the latter was grievously ill. She set forth at once, but when she arrived her daughter was nearly in her last agonies. She had been ill for eight days, and from the commencement her malady gave evidence of being a serious one. She died a few hours after recognizing her mother, but not before having related how she and her companions were treated by the nuns. Although the establishment is a rich one, the community only give the boarders bad and insufficient diet. Thus, not unfrequently after dinner some of the girls would beg of the poor who besieged the convent to share their bread with them. A short time before she died the child had some delicacies taken away that had been brought by relatives who had come to visit her. She could never tell her mother of the real state of affairs, for no letter was allowed to go out of the convent without being read by the Abbess. The "sordid nuns," as they are termed in the recital, supplemented their treatment of the case by requiring from the parents one franc fifty centimes for the crown of flowers which the young friends of the deceased had prepared to place on her bier.

TROUBLES ON THE TEXAN BORDER.

Complaints come up from Western Texas, says the Waco (Texas) *Register* of Aug. 29, of the outrages and robberies committed on the Mexican citizens of Texas by the men of Capt. Wallace's company of State Police, who were sent down there by Gov. Coke. The Brownsville *Ranchero* publishes a detailed account of the outrages, and the San Antonio *Express* and other papers say that Coke's orders, under which Wallace and his men are acting, are altogether too loose, allowing them even to invade Mexican soil, and that the United States Government has been compelled to interfere to prevent its involvement in a war with Mexico from the license given Wallace and his men by Coke's instructions. The *Express* has the following additional remarks: "And if the outrages on our Mexican fellow-citizens continue the Federal Government will be called on to protect Western Texas from anarchy and civil war. Capt. Wallace's company ought to be ordered out of Western Texas at once, and if this is not done they ought to be driven out by the outraged citizens. Capt. Wallace has authority to assist the officers of the law in the discharge of their duty when necessary. When he goes beyond that he makes himself an outlaw, and should be so treated. If the citizens are not protected they have a right to protect themselves."

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS.

As some laborers were making a new road at Hoddesdon, from Burford street to Ware Valley, they discovered some interesting Roman remains. In a trench about eight feet long, running horizontally across the roadway, and at the depth of little more than two feet, they dug out several vases of terra cotta, of various sizes and patterns. Some portions are beautifully marked. Near to one of the vessels was discovered a Roman spear-head, nine inches in length, of classic form. In the premises close by a number of coins were found, and under the roadway a large quantity of bones of various animals. Other discoveries have been made within a quarter of a mile of the same place, including Roman pottery, vases, and brass coins.

CATTLE DISEASE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Reading *Times* mentioned recently the existence of a disease among cattle in Montgomery County, Penn., which results in certain death to all attacked. It now says that the same disease is prevailing in Bucks County, and appears to have attacked cattle in various neighborhoods, widely separated from each other, almost at the same time. The animal at first manifests a languid and stupid disposition, refusing to eat, and finally goes staggering about until death [illegible]

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

REV. DR. DRAPER'S CONGREGATION.

THE OLDEST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN HARLEM—ITS HISTORY FOR FIFTY YEARS—STRUGGLES OF THE EARLY FOUNDERS—THE NEW CHURCH EDIFICE—SKETCH OF THE PRESENT RECTOR.

The history of the Episcopal Church in the northern portion of the Island, and especially in Harlem, has been an eminently progressive one. While in some respects it has not advanced as rapidly as that of one or two other denominations, the seed of church growth and church influences was planted deep, and, as time shows, has brought forth abundantly. Especially is this the case in the history of St. Andrew's. Founded in the days of the devoted Hobart, and indebted to him for a long and valued course of Episcopal care, it has expanded from a mission station of twenty souls to a large and flourishing parish of many hundreds, with a strength and influence, both in the community and in the councils of the church, which its early founders could never have contemplated. All this has been accomplished within the comparatively short space of fifty years, and under the pastorates of but five different rectors. While never characterized by an undue desire to parade its beneficence and liberality, the parish, as a whole, has never been wanting in the practical performance of its duty in this and all other respects, and in earnest, consistent Christian work and worship there are few parishes in the diocese which can show a better record or more favorable results.

The original planting of the mission which subsequently developed into St. Andrew's Church occurred in August, 1828. On the 6th of that month a meeting was called at the suggestion of Rev. Dr. Wainwright, who was passing his Summer vacation in the vicinity, and who advocated with great earnestness the establishment of a new outpost in this hitherto neglected locality. The gathering was held in the residence of Mr. E. H. Pennoyer, at the south-west corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second street. Mr. T. T. Groshen, a lay reader and a candidate for holy orders, occupied the chair, and a resolution was introduced and passed to the effect "that it was expedient to erect a Protestant Episcopal Church in the village of Harlem." A committee was appointed to raise necessary funds, and arrangements were made for holding services in the Village Academy, on One Hundred and Twentieth street, near Third avenue. Almost all the Trustees of this institution were members of the Reformed Dutch Church, but united very cordially in tendering its use to the friends of the new enterprise. In this building, on the 14th of February, 1829, wardens and vestrymen were chosen, and a parish organization duly effected under the corporate title of "The Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church, in the village of Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York." Rev. Geo. L. Hinton, who presided at the meeting, was subsequently elected Rector. At first the committee appointed for the purpose found great difficulty in procuring a suitable site for building purposes. At this juncture a generous offer from Charles H. Hall, Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, ended their dilemma in a most agreeable manner. This gentleman presented the church with twelve lots fronting on Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, on the condition that the vestry would purchase six adjacent lots required to make the whole tract of a rectangular form. With this offer that body gladly closed, and the stipulated six lots were accordingly purchased for the small sum of $550—an average of a trifle over $90 apiece. Each of these lots is now worth, at the lowest valuation, $5,000. On the consummation of the purchase, the work of building was at once begun. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop Hobart on the 8th of August, 1829, and the church completed and consecrated by June of the year following. On the latter occasion the Bishop preached from the text, "It is written, my house shall be called a house of prayer." Its size was 64 feet by 42. The whole structure was of wood, with the exception of the basement, which was composed wholly of stone. In the front was a portico, supported by four Doric columns, each three feet in diameter, built of brick, and, as an old chronicler of the time described it, "neatly plastered." Above the roof was a cupola, thirty-two feet high. The cost of the whole was $5,000. At that period the condition of the parish, as is shown by the reports of the Rector to the Diocesan Convention, was one of steady and certain growth. Within the two years from 1829 to 1831 the number of communicants increased from five to forty-three. During the year 1831 the Rector reports that he administered the ordinance of baptism to seven adults and twenty-two children, and officiated at seven marriages and fourteen burials. The Sunday-school at this time consisted of ten teachers and eighty scholars. This was a prosperous state of affairs, and one bright with promise; but the year following had a weighty blow in store for the growing parish. In the Summer of 1832 the Asiatic cholera, after raging in New-York for several weeks, began its journey up the North and East Rivers. Harlem was one of the first places attacked, and among the victims to the scourge in the then suburban village was the beloved Rector of St. Andrew's. On the same day his young wife and child were also carried off by the plague. The whole community mourned his loss. The church was draped in mourning, and every possible token of respect was paid to his memory. One of his last sermons had been strikingly symbolical of his approaching end. The text was, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in Him." Three months after this melancholy event, the vacant pulpit was filled by Rev. Gurdon S. Coit, formerly of the Diocese of Connecticut. His pastorate was attended with great success, although the finances of the parish at the time seem to have been at a low ebb. At the time of the erection of the church, the building was mortgaged for its entire value. A heavy individual indebtedness also rested on the Vestry, for which their bond only had been given. All this combined with the ravages of the cholera to check the growth of the parish, and had not Trinity come to its relief by advancing sufficient funds to discharge the mortgage, and transferring the latter obligation into her own hands, the situation would have been most serious. As it was, the prompt action of Trinity, followed by another effort on the part of a number of the parishioners themselves, by which a further indebtedness of $3,300 was discharged, placed the church out of debt. In effecting this consummation, Mr. Chas. H. Hall contributed over $1,200, and Messrs. Lewis Morris, Jas. J. Jones, John C. Creger, Nathaniel Prime, Edward R. Jones, Geo. Bradish, Peter Schemerhorn, Robert Ray, Thomas D. Carpenter, and Isaac Adriance from $100 to $200 each. In 1833 Mr. Coit was succeeded by Rev. Abram B. Hart, deacon, who was ordained to the priesthood during the year following by Bishop Onderdonk. His ordination was held in the new church on the 6th of July, 1834. In the same year, vestry and Sunday-school rooms were fitted up in the basement of the edifice. In the year following, and also in 1836–7, the parish suffered greatly from the transition state into which Harlem and its surroundings had been thrown by the growth of the city. Heavy assessments for the opening of streets were levied upon the parish to such amounts that the Vestry gave up all hope of defraying them, and appealed in the strongest terms to Trinity to again come to their rescue. Failing in this they were forced to look within their own ranks for the needed assistance, which, after due perseverance, was finally forthcoming. The list of subscribers to the payment of the first of these assessments—$1,300—was as follows: W. E. Wilmerding, Jas. Lance, W. H. Morris, H. M. Morris, Mrs. Bradish, Mrs. Lorillard, Mrs. J. Jones, Mrs. L. G. Morris, Miss Lorillard, Mrs. R. R., Mrs. William W., Ann Morris, Lewis Morris, James G. Russell, estate of Robert Troup, C. A. Clinton, Jacob Lorillard, E. R. Jones, Trinity Church, and several others.

The parish was also greatly indebted to Dr. Guy C. Bayley, Clerk, Treasurer, and Warden, to whose business tact and foresight its final extrication from this financial slough was largely owing. Rev. Mr. Hart resigned in the Fall of 1840, chiefly on account of continued ill-health, and was immediately succeeded by Rev. J. Rosevelt Bayley, then a deacon, and who shortly after his accession was ordained by Bishop Onderdonk. About this time occurred the opening of St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, a neighboring enterprise, whose success was somewhat of a blow to the ascendancy of St. Andrew's, drawing off a large portion of the congregation who resided on the Westchester side of the river. This [illegible] by one of still more serious dimensions—the resignation of the Rector and his subsequent entrance into the Roman Catholic communion, in which he afterward rose to be Bishop of New-Jersey. At present he occupies the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore. The affairs of the parish at this time were very disheartening. Indeed, the Vestry appear to have been unable to engage the services of a permanent Rector, and to have been forced to content themselves with a temporary supply. In July, 1842, Rev. Ralph Hoyt was called to the pastorate for one year. Mr. Hoyt was a young man of energy and perseverance, and, had his efforts been properly seconded by the Vestry, would have undoubtedly done much good. As it was, that body proved more of a drag upon him than an assistance, and on his departure, in 1843, the parish was in as unpromising a condition as ever. Harlem was still in its intermediate state—neither a city nor a village—and presented few attractions to would-be residents. On the 11th of April, 1843, Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie was called, like his predecessor, for a year. At the expiration of that period he was recalled—a proceeding which the Vestry repeated in the year following. At length, in June, 1846, he was invited to assume the Rectorship. Though he accepted, the church was benefited but little by the change. Mr. Abercrombie, like Mr. Hoyt, was too spirited to subside into the drowsiness that seemed to have taken possession of the place. Through his efforts, ably sustained by those of his parishioners who resided in that vicinity, a fine mission, which subsequently became the Church of the Intercession, was planted at Carmansville. On the organization of the new parish Rev. Mr. Abercrombie was called to its charge, and the pulpit of St. Andrew's again left vacant. This was on the 5th of May, 1850. On the 6th of June following the present Rector assumed the duties of the vacant office. At the time the parish included but thirty families, with about the same number of communicants, of whom only five were men. The average weekly amount of the communion offerings for the first two years of his Rectorship was under $3. At the first Christmas of his incumbency the offerings footed up a total of $3 09, and on the Easter following the sum of $1 80 was collected. Shortly after his accession a parsonage was built, he himself agreeing to defray the interest on its cost out of his salary. Early in the year following, 1853, the interior of the church was subjected to extensive repairs, including the introduction of a new altar, furniture, and a new pulpit. Other improvements, among them the introduction of oil-lamp chandeliers and a hot-air furnace, followed, the expense of the whole being raised by voluntary subscriptions. In the Spring of 1854 the pew rents were increased, and during the Summer the parish received $790 from the Corporation for the widening of Fourth avenue, a most timely assistance, and by means of which the Vestry were enabled to discharge a considerable debt upon the organ. In the Spring of 1855 an attempt was made to raise the current receipts up to the amount of the current expenses by doubling the pew rents, a hazardous, and, as it proved in the end, a most unfortunate measure. It was afterward rescinded, but its evil effects continued to be felt for a period much longer than its actual duration. In this year the parish sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. C. M. Arnold, prominent communicant and member of the Vestry. The years 1856–7 were marked by great strides in the material status of Harlem. Gas was introduced, steam-boat lines established with New-York, and the Second and Third Avenue Companies extended their tracks, and began running cars to and from Harlem to the more thickly-settled portion of the City. Trade and commerce received an impetus which they had not felt in years, and even the Church began to "look up." In April, 1858, the seats of St. Andrew's were made free, the test vote of the pewholders being 32 in favor of the change to 10 against it. Though fears were entertained of the result by some, both the church and the church treasury were never better filled than under the new régime. About the same time a study for the Rector was constructed in the basement of the church cupola. Three years of prosperity—1859, 1860, and 1861—brought the congregation up to a condition in which the enlargement and beautifying of the old church could no longer be postponed. Plans for the purpose were drawn up by the architect, Mr. Wm. T. Beers, and submitted to the Vestry at a meeting of the latter in June, 1862, and carried out during the Winter of 1862–3. The church was reopened in a greatly improved state on the 8th of February, 1863, under the old pew system. Among the most valued additions to the enlarge building were the new font and altar stone, both of beautifully carved Caen stone, and presented to the parish by Mrs. Dr. Sayre and sister, the surviving children of Charles Henry Hall. The cost of the alterations and improvements was $5,500. In January, 1863, a suit was decided in the Supreme Court by which the title of the parish and other holders of property in the immediate neighborhood was reaffirmed, after a most harassing litigation. Although the parish was not directly a party to the proceedings, which had been instituted against a neighboring property-holder, it recognized the justice of contributing to the expense of the defense, and cheerfully volunteered its share of the costs. The history of the parish during the remainder of the last decade is a repetition of the years immediately preceding. In July and August, 1866, the interior and front of the old church edifice were again renovated, the old Doric pillars of the front being removed and fifty-seven new pews added to the interior, at a cost of $12,500—$10,500 of which was raised by subscription, and $2,000 by adding to the mortgage debt of the parish. On Christmas day, 1867, a number of elegant articles of church furniture, including a new pulpit and the present lectern in use in the new edifice, were given to the parish by individual members. In 1868 Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, was formed from St. Andrew's, the parent organization still retaining a large majority of its old members. Two years later the present Sunday-school building of brick was erected at a cost of $26,000, the funds for the purpose being procured through the sale of eight lots of the church domain, each 25 by 70 feet. Over $26,000 was thus realized. The new building was completed on the 9th of April, 1871, and on the burning of the old church on the 18th of November succeeding was occupied as a chapel. The years 1872–3 were mainly devoted to the project for the erection of the present elegant edifice. Among other means which contributed greatly to this end was the admirable little work of the Rector, entitled, *A Chapter in the History of St. Andrew's*, through which over $30,000 was raised and paid over to the building fund.

The present church is a beautiful granite edifice in the old English style, and was completed at a cost of $120,000, exclusive of land. The front on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street is 125 feet in length, and the width on Fourth avenue from 60 to 80 feet, the latter being the dimension of the transept. A well-proportioned cross is the groundwork of the design, which is admirably carried out in the arrangement of the nave, transept, and aisles. To the right of the main entrance on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, rises the tower, a solid, square structure, with an entire height of 125 feet. On the north and south sides are two large porches, elaborately finished in carved stone, and decorated with simple columns of polished Scotch marble of a dark green color.

The interior effect is novel and impressive. Nineteen arches of various sizes, each springing from an ornamental shaft of iron, uphold the roof. Ridge-corners, cross-timbers, and braces, are all hard pine, painted a deep brown, and set off with figured mouldings of bright yellow. Fresco paintings decorate the arches and ceiling, and combine with the varied coloring of the chancel and side walls to render the interior all that art and liberal expenditure can effect. The system of illumination by means of pyramidal combinations of gas-jets, is the same as that in use at Trinity, St. Paul's, and several other down-town churches. All the woodwork is of the most durable material. The pews are of oak, oiled, carved, and beautifully polished, and will seat altogether an audience of 1,000 persons. Every article of the chancel furniture is of the finest and most elaborate description. The lectern is a bronze eagle, life size, and mounted upon a standard of polished German silver. It was presented to the parish by Mr. Thomas H. Walter, as a memorial of his wife, and was one of the few objects saved from the destruction of the old church. Stained-glass windows surround the side and give light to the interior. On the large windows of the chancel are depicted the calling of St. Andrew, together with allegorical figures of the four Evangelists. In the children's chapel the windows are devoted to scenes from the childhood of Christ. O[illegible] the walls of the entrance of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street are two tablets of marble and French sandstone, one to the memory of the wife of Col. Lewis Morris, and the other in commemoration of the life and services of the first Rector. The provisions for heating, ventilation, &c., are complete, and of the most approved pattern. From the laying of the corner-stone to the completion of the entire edifice the work of construction occupied a period of less than fifteen months. Mr. Henry M. Congdon, of this City, was the architect. At the present date the number of communicants in the church is over 300. The Sunday-school contains between 300 and 400 scholars, and, under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Walter T. Marvin, is one of the best organized in that section of the City. An industrial school, in which sixty children are taught needle-work, and other useful accomplishments, by Mrs. Wm. H. Pennoyer, is an adjunct to church work among the poor and neglected of the parish.

The following are members of the Vestry for the current year: Wardens, Miln P. Dayton, L. Bally; Vestrymen, Walter T. Marvin, Jas. Wilkie, Jr., Chas Place, C. C. Tyler, Robt. Bonynge, H. H. Holly, Chas. Tucker, and Chas. N. Kent. Jas. Wilkie, Jr., is Clerk, and H. H. Holly Treasurer.

REV. GEO. B. DRAPER, D. D.

George B. Draper, Rector of St. Andrew's, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., on the 20th of July, 1827. At the age of eleven he entered Trinity School in this City, and three years later was admitted into Columbia College in the Freshman Class of 1841. He graduated in 1845, with the degree of A. B., and received that of A. M. three years later. In 1848–49 he studied at the General Theological Seminary, and in July, 1849, was ordained deacon, by Bishop Whittingham, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights. Two years later he was made priest, the ceremony being performed in the Church of the Ascension, New-York, Bishop Chase, of New-Hampshire, officiating. For one year he was connected with St. Clement's Church, as assistant to the Rector, Rev. C. S. Henry. On the 23d of July, 1850, he received and accepted a call to his present charge. Since that period his history has been substantially the history of St. Andrew's. Called to its Rectorship at a time when the congregation was comparatively weak, and the permanency of the parish unassured, he has never ceased his exertions to raise its spiritual and material interests to their present standard. That the measure of his success has been a large one, though no larger than his efforts deserved, has been already demonstrated. In June, 1868, he received the degree of D. D. from Columbia College. For several years before and after that date he was also editor of the *Churchman's Monthly Magazine*. As a preacher and writer, Dr. Draper's acquirements are of an order which well merits the distinction he has already earned.

THE TIME OF INCREASE.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Draper, Yesterday Morning.

And of Joseph he said, blessed of the Lord be his land, for the precious things of heaven, for the dew and for the deep that coucheth beneath, and for the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon, and for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills, and for the precious things of the earth and the fulness thereof, and for the good-will of him that dwelt in the bush; let the blessing come upon the head of Joseph, and upon the top of the head of him that was separate from his brethren.—*Deut.* 33, 13-16.

There is one very significant word in the collect for this day, which associates the work and blessing of this season of the natural year with the work and blessing which should be uppermost in our regard as Christians, and that one word is increase. For with this week we have entered upon the Autumnal season—the season which is so called because it is the time of increase—the time when the earth brings forth the harvests of her bounty, and the Autumnal—augmented or increased—supply of that which is one of the most substantial forms of wealth, is a theme of general discussion and rejoicing. At such a time, I observe, we are reminded here to pray for the increase of faith, hope, and charity, even the corn, and wine, and oil, with which we are made rich for eternity, in that highest department of our being—our undying souls. Not only in the special prayer appointed for this day, but also in the lessons from Holy Scripture, notes of this same harmony between grace and nature are very distinctly sounded. Yes, the dominant tone of increase, with the gratitude it calls for, with the duties it suggests, when, as now, we are made aware of rich supplies of produce from the field and vineyard, comes to our ear again, re-echoed with higher meaning, with more elevating, with more solemn strain, in the revelation of our Christian privilege and duty to reap a richer increase from a better world. At the end of a Summer's holiday, spent among farms and gardens, exhibiting every variety of product good for food and pleasant to the eye, or, it may be, at the close of another week of anxiety and toil devoted, a part of it, no doubt, to a study of the returns of the harvest, and their probable effect upon trade for the coming season; and certainly, in the midst of our Autumn experience of all the profusion and variety of vegetable products that in the markets delights our eye and gratifies our palate at the table, we assemble in church to-day to hear of the richer provision of God's grace, for our soul's sustenance and enjoyment, to hear of a more certain remedy than the most and the best that this world can give, for anxious cares, and to hear the consoling promise of a holiday that has no end, in the midst of green pastures and beside still waters, where the goodness and mercy of God shall follow us all the days of an eternal life; in that glorious announcement of St. Paul, that "the fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance—in fine, such a profusion of good things that, even after this prolonged enumeration, the apostle breaks off abruptly at the last, as if only his words, and not at all God's graces, were exhausted.

But, my brethren, there is a still more remarkable presentation of this our peculiar privilege and duty to bring forth fruit in Christ in another passage of Scripture, which has been read to you this morning. I allude to the blessing of Joseph and the prominence given to it, in the dying song of Moses. You are doubtless aware that of all the patriarchs—the twelve sons of Israel—Joseph was selected to be, in his personal experience and character, the type of our Blessed Lord; for Joseph—as Jesus was to be—was hated and rejected by his brethren, sold by them, and given up to die. Joseph—as Jesus was to be—was condemned when guiltless to suffer, as he did, in prison with two malefactors, one of whom he was the means of comforting with hope, and to the other became a prophet of evil in their common trial. Joseph—as Jesus was to be—after an experience of wrong and rejection, and though not death, the reputation of it, and well nigh all its pains, was raised up to life and liberty, and exalted to a throne, and crowned with dignity and honor, and invested with kingly power. And then Joseph, after he had suffered, as his Lord was to suffer, from his brethren, and had been raised from the ruin his enemies brought upon him, as his Lord was to rise from the dead, and had ascended the throne of Egypt to sit at Pharoah's right hand, as his Lord was to ascend to heaven and sit on the right hand of God—Joseph, I say, used the power which he had received, and the bountiful store of provision which he had been the means of collecting for the rescue and support of his brethren, just as his Lord was to use the power and the spiritual gifts with which He was to be invested after His ascension for the salvation and blessing of those who should become His brethren and God's children by faith in Him.

But now, you may ask, how is this case of Joseph and of his blessing, as a type of Christ, pertinent to our present purpose to illustrate the Christian's glorious privilege and duty to bring forth spiritual fruit. Why thus? Because Joseph himself, in the first place, to be a type of Christ, was in character and life a most conspicuous instance of that marvelous sort of growth in and through God's grace, and of that amazing yield of the happy fruits of grace which has no parallel in nature but the most rapidly-growing and prolific fruit-bearing plant; and then, in the next place, because the tribe of Joseph, to be the type of the Church of Christ, is represented in our text as inheriting, for its peculiar blessing, this very quality of abounding fruitfulness that was so conspicuous in Him who was its head. The name itself of Joseph is significant, and was meant to be significant of what he afterward became. The Hebrew of it signifies "Whom may God *increase!*" And verily he did increase, and kept on increasing ever, as Jesus did, "in favor with God and man." His period of suffering and low estate was but the seed-time of his subsequent prosperity and usefulness. God's great bounty in making the valley of the Nile rejoice for seven successive years in abundant harvests, was even less conspicuous than the providence and grace by which He raised up his servant from a dungeon with wisdom to gather and reserve this accumulating plenty for distribution to God's glory, and his people's preservation in the years of need. Verily this Joseph merited his father Jacob's blessing. He was "a faithful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall," a worthy type of Him who proclaimed of himself: "I am the true vine, and my father is the husbandman."

But we learn from our text that the tribe of Joseph inherited the very same blessing with that of their worthy sire. For as the dying Jacob invoked upon the head of his favorite son "the blessings of heaven above, blessings of the deep that lieth under, blessings of the beasts and of the womb." So here in our text. The dying Moses invoked upon the head of Joseph, not upon his person, for he was dead and buried, but upon the land, which his children were to occupy—"God's blessing for the precious things of heaven, for the dew and for the deep that coucheth beneath, and for the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon," &c., &c. Now, what is the significance of the remarkable correspondence here between the blessing of Joseph and that of the land or tribe of Joseph? Why, I doubt not, it is in large part typical—that it points us onward to that great Gospel truth that Christ also will share—does share—the grace and glory which He has purchased, with those who believe in Him—with all His holy church, so that His blessing and the blessing of all true Christians are identical, even as were the blessings of Joseph and Joseph's tribe. And then for the same reason, fruitfulness, or abounding increase, was made the common character of the temporal reward bespoken for this patriarch and for his descendants—namely, that it might be typical of a real and profitable truth in the Gospel dispensation; that it might foreshadow the power which the Son of God should win for human nature, to grow in grace and bring forth spiritual fruit, a power He should exhibit not only in the life he led himself, incarnate here on earth, but in the universal, everlasting repetition of it by His presence through the Holy Spirit among His faithful people.

And that which should confirm us in the view that this blessing of the dying Moses invoked upon the tribe of Joseph is typical of the blessing which the living Church inherits from her Lord is this, that while the language throughout the benediction is almost too lofty and extravagant not to suggest some other than a literal interpretation, one paragraph thereof, and that finishing a climax, refers most certainly to the special grace of God's Eternal Son. I allude to the words that invoke "the good will of Him that dwelt in the bush." Allow me to introduce them in their exact connection. After bespeaking in God's name for the land which the tribe of Joseph was to occupy, the conditions conducive to fertility in a supply of dew to descend from above, and of springs of water to irrigate from below; after next assuring them of the capacity of its climate to yield the annual harvest of grain, which the sun would mature, and then the successive crops of fruit, which every moon, or every month would ripen—after next assuring them of the security and strength, as in "the chief things of the ancient mountains," and of the stability and permanence, as in "the precious things of the lasting hills," and of the wide extent as in "the precious things of the earth, and the fulness thereof," which would characterize their possessions. Moses completes the climax of his benediction by invoking in their behalf "the good will of him that dwelt in the bush," and prays that all His blessing may descend "upon the head of Joseph, and upon the top of the head of him that was separate of his brethren." So we ask: Who was this dweller in the bush? and why should His good will pursue the family of Him, who was cut off unjustly from the sympathy and favor of His own flesh and blood? Who was He, then? Why, He was no less a being than the Son of God. He, which is the only manifestation of the Deity, that was ever vouchsafed to man, whether in human form, as to the Apostles and Evangelists, and their contemporaries, or, as to patriarchs and Apostles, in angelic guise. Yes; it was He, who said "Before Abraham was, I am," and who from the world's foundation has always been the only source of blessing. And He, on one occasion, when He felt for sufferers and would deliver them, appeared to Moses "in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush, and the astonished patriarch looked," the record reads, "and, behold the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed. And Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great sight, why the bush is not burnt. And when the Lord saw that he turned aside to see, God called unto him out of the midst of the bush," and made that revelation of Himself and of His divine design to deliver Israel, which we need not describe. A flame of fire in the midst of a bush—and the bush not burned! God glorifies by dwelling on it—what? A bush—a thing that grows and brings forth fruit! And though the nature of fire is to wither and consume it, it is not burnt—it lives and flourishes the same! Surely, then, somehow, the tribe of Joseph may look for the good-will of Christ, for He is the true dweller in the bush, the Son of God, who dwelt in this flesh of ours, and though the frame of suffering assailed His innocence and men saw the crown of it—a perishable, despicable one of thorns, and looked to see the whole thing perish on the cursed tree. The bush was never burned, roots, stems or branches, but in a garden, three days after, lifted its head again and sprang away up to heaven, whence it has always shed most precious fruit.

And now, if it be asked who are the tribe of Joseph, and whose this blessing in the fullest sense, this must be our answer: That though the tribe of Joseph was the family of one who was the favorite child of Jacob, and so comprised the lineal descendants of his children, Ephraim and Manasses, the tribe of Joseph is, now that the *true* has supplanted the shadow of the true, the Church of Christ, the family on earth of the dearly beloved Son of God, the followers in faith and love of Him who was separated from His brethren by that most bitter experience that ever was, of fraternal cruelty, when "He came unto His own and His own received Him not," and their rejection resulted in world-wide and enduring blessing.

And now, in conclusion, consider your Christian privilege and duty, as foreshadowed by this blessing of the tribe of Joseph. It is to bring forth fruit—the fruit of faith—the fruit of holiness—the fruit of charity—both in your hearts and lives. It were an easy matter to adapt the words of Moses in our text to express that higher meaning, in which they are literally true for us. Let us do so. In those heavenly places, then, to which we have been brought by Christ, of which the land of Canaan was a promise, and for ages the approach thereto, we, brethren, have come to possess a land where the ordinary grace of God through the good will of Christ is as perennial an influence as dew, and where the springs of its extraordinary measures, to be drawn upon by sacrament and prayer, are as full and as ready to gush forth for our relief, as the hidden fountains of waters that couch beneath the hills. In that long season of spiritual growth, of which our Savior is the sun, there is no limit but that we may fix ourselves to the degree of ripeness and perfection which our lives and characters, His truth and grace transforming them, may attain. In the successive phases of our life's experience, with its varied opportunities for doing good—for suffering with patience—for the development and strengthening of every Christian virtue, there is nothing to withhold us from bearing, even as the tree of life in Paradise, twelve manner of fruits, and yielding it every month. "The chief things of the ancient mountains," the old moralities of reverence, and purity, of honesty and truth, the old institutions of God's church and ministry and sacraments—and at root of all God's most venerable and precious Word; these stand all about us to strengthen our faith in religious truth, and stablish our perseverance in religious duty; and "the precious things of the lasting hills;" God's sure promises of a better and never-ending life; these skirt the horizon of that future toward which we are traveling day by day, and cheer us with the hope of entering into rest at last.

Surely, "the good will of Him that dwelt in the bush" is following us, my brethren—but ever, for what end? That He may bring forth fruit in us and we in Him. But alas! alas! our faith is not as certain as His grace, our gratitude as ready as His free good-will. This blessing, upon which we have enlarged to-day in its original application to the tribe of Joseph, was miserably forfeited by them. Why not the better meaning of it forfeited by us as well? Ten lepers had the evidence of the good-will of Jesus thrust upon their convictions; in one alone the precious seed took root and blossomed and bore fruit in gratitude. Ten virgins started forth with their lamps alight to meet the bridegroom; five of them forgot that they who carry lighted lamps for a way that may be long, must mind to keep them filled with oil. Three servants had each a share of their master's goods bestowed on them only to keep awhile; one of the three—deliberate fool!—considered the talent given him would do without improvement, and so he went and hid it in the ground. Let us beware, then, not to rest in privilege—not even to rejoice in it, unless we are fully minded to improve it. If we have received much we have all the more to do; and never, while life lasts, must think our duty done. Grace is not a blessing unless we grow in it. Promises are not assured unless the conditions are fulfilled. Salvation itself is impossible unless we work it out with fear and trembling the while God works in us to will and do. We may rejoice that this is His good pleasure. And therefore let us ever pray and strive—pray devoutly, as we are taught to-day, for the increase of our faith, and hope, and charity—not be satisfied with any present measures, and strive, by His grace, sought and given, to love as well as do what God commands, that we may obtain His promises at last.

THE RACE ISSUE.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* (Democratic) closes its leading article in its issue of Sept. 2 thus: "We are not canvassing for negro votes nor the votes of the allies of negroes. We want white votes, and thank God that there are enough in number in Alabama to redeem the State. Old issues have passed away. Old feuds have been forgotten. The sole absorbing question now is one of blood; and, in the language of the immortal Tatnall when he rushed to the rescue of the English in Chinese seas, 'blood is thicker than water.' The white people of Alabama feel it, and woe to the white man in this State who has forgotten his race and lineage. He may be successful, and in this section he may get the petty office and the emolument for which he sacrifices himself, but he will stand for all time to come, branded as an apostate to his race, a traitor to his State, and the seller of his birthright. The white man now who can go with the negro party, has no right to expect a white man to speak to him, and he should be made to feel to its depths the degradation and disgrace which he has brought upon himself. Heretofore the lines have not been drawn, but now the mark is made, and the man who selects the negroes as his companions, should be made to associate with them for all time to come, in church, State, and social life."

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

At the end of last year there were in England and Wales 11,369 miles of railway lines open. The total capital paid up, including shares, loans, &c. was upward of £490,000,000; and the total number of passengers conveyed, including season ticket holders, stood at upward of 400,000,000. The total traffic receipts of the year amounted to £47,000,000; the working expenses were nearly £26,000,000, and the net traffic receipts, £22,000,000.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The London Omnibus Company have stated that conductors rob them to the tune of £30,000 per annum.

Out of 1,662 actions brought at the Manchester Assizes during ten years, 235 (the *Law Times* remarks) were against railway companies.

It is stated that the King of Denmark was so abominably lodged at Thingvalla in Iceland that he was glad to leave his bed in the middle of the night and lie down on the bare floor of a church.

The *Illustrated London News* announces the donation out of the Royal Bounty Funds of £200 to the widow of the late Howard Staunton, eminent chess-player and Shakespearean.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Copenhagen says that great indignation is felt there in consequence of repeated arbitrary expulsions of Danish subjects from Sleswick by the Prussian Government.

In the United Kingdom the births of 288,476 children, and the deaths of 167,744 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending June 30, 1874. The natural increase of population was thus 120,732.

It is stated that eighty emigrants have just returned from Brazil to Berlin in a miserable condition, having been forwarded from Antwerp at the expense of the German Consul. At Hanover several residents supplied them with provisions and clothes.

A laborer named Nolan has been rescued from drowning at Bray, Ireland. He had tied his clothes round his neck with a loaf of bread wrapped up in them, and intended, he said, to swim over to England. He was given into custody as a lunatic.

The French Minister of the Interior has just sent to all the Prefects and Sub-Prefects a circular requesting them to transmit daily, and by telegraph, to the Place Beauvan, their opinions as to the political state of their departments and arrondissements.

Sir John Hawkshaw, C. E., has embarked from England for Brazil for the purpose of surveying a line of coast extending about 5,000 miles, beginning at Pernambuco, with the view of reporting upon eligible spots for the establishment of harbors and for the construction of new railways.

Great anxiety has been caused in the Kingdom of Poland by the fires which are now occurring with alarming frequency in all parts of the country. It is supposed that these fires are the work of a band of incendiaries, but all attempts to discover the culprits have so far proved fruitless.

The consumption of the flesh of horses, mules, and asses is decidedly on the increase in Paris. Returns show that the flesh of 2,111 horses, asses, and mules was sold to the Parisian public during the first quarter of the current year, against 1,275 in 1872 and 980 in 1870.

A company has been formed to work the sulphur deposits at White Island, a marine volcano 140 miles from Auckland. It is estimated that 100,000 tons of sulphur in an almost pure state are lying on the island ready for shipment. Chemical works are likely to be established soon, and the island leased.

The German Ultramontane papers mention, as an instance of the severity with which Roman Catholics are treated in Germany, that during last week five arrests of priests took place, and there were, besides, eleven expulsions and twenty sequestrations of church property, in addition to the dissolution of four Catholic societies and inquiries into six others, one of which has since been dissolved.

A Geneva dispatch states that Father Hyacinthe has written a letter in which he says he gave in his resignation because he could not discuss questions with men who confounded Radicalism with Liberalism. He will remain in Geneva, continue to preach there, and await the election of a Bishop and Synod—the only authorities he recognizes. He adds that he does not wish to create a new Church, but to introduce reforms in the ancient Church.

A monument commemorating the New Zealand war of 1863-4 has been placed in the grounds of Greenwich Hospital, just opposite the Ship Hotel. It is in stone, and is in memory of those men of her Majesty's vessels Curacoa, Miranda, Harrier, Esk, and Eclipse, who fell in the war. In the centre are the words, "New-Zealand," and on the four sides inscriptions of the names and rank of the deceased. The monument is erected by the survivors.

According to recent reports from Switzerland, the Federal Government is resolved to complete its work of strengthening the defensive resources of the Republic by giving the reorganized militia certain formidable *points d'appui*, partially entrenched, and roads for them to retire on or operate out of in case of war. The neighborhoods of Zurich and Berne are spoken of as the probable sites for the chief of these fortified places.

An instance has happened at Gessenay, near Berne, wherein a man hanged himself from being overwhelmed with good fortune. The man succeeded in amassing a considerable sum of money. Not long ago he was informed that a legacy of 25,000 francs had been left him. A profound melancholy seized him, and the fear of death from hunger haunted him day and night. To avoid this he went into the neighboring forest and hanged himself to a pine branch. He left a fortune of 100,000 francs.

Speaking of the exhibition of British and foreign birds at the Birmingham Exchange, the *Gazette* says a vulture and a pair of horned owls were to have been exhibited, but their introduction was marked by such a panic on the part of their predecessors that it was found necessary to keep them back. The entrance of the vulture was especially remarkable. Every smaller bird seemed to become instinctively aware of the presence of a natural enemy, and the screaming which prevailed for some time after its removal was prodigious.

In accordance with a new regulation all schoolmasters in Bavaria are to add to the statistical tables, already required from them in their official reports, notifications as to the color of the eyes, hair, and skin of the children in their schools. From the first of these reports, as given by the schoolmaster of Ansbach, it would appear that among 1,500 children there were about an equal number of gray, blue, and black eyed individuals, while in regard to complexion the percentage was about eighty light to twenty dark skins.

A curious feud is just now raging among the inhabitants of Greenock. It seems that a proposition has been made to erect a tablet in the parish church of that borough to the memory of several local physicians who met their deaths in the zealous pursuit of their calling during a recent epidemic. Unfortunately, two of the deceased doctors were Roman Catholics, and their co-religionists object to the tablet being placed in a Presbyterian church. Not to be behindhand, the Protestants have objected to a statue of the Virgin Mary which is in course of erection in the public cemetery.

The project to construct a tunnel between France and England is assuming a practical phase. The capitalists and engineers embarked in this gigantic enterprise demand a concession of thirty years instead of the ninety-nine usually accorded to railway companies, and ask for neither guarantee nor grant. Further, they are ready to advance a sum of four millions for preliminary investigations. The project in question consists in the immerging of a duct on the English and French coasts, and the boring of two long galleries from each side. Of the result of the enterprise, says the *Journal de Calais*, there can be no doubt.

What are the authorities of Canterbury Cathedral about? asks an English paper, when recently some Roman Catholic "Canterbury pilgrims," led by eight priests, took possession of the building, went through a series of devotions on the spot where the brains of Thomas a'Beckett were scattered on the pavement, and afterward put the finishing stroke by ascending on their knees the steps leading to the shrine. This spectacle is often to be witnessed, the vergers not interfering with the devotees. The same journal informs us that only the other day the Roman Bishop of Canton, in China, obtained, by what means we are not told, a piece of the Cathedral pavement to consecrate as his own altar stone.

A remarkable instance of the frequently asserted doctrine of French courts of law, that a man has no right to carry on trade in his own name where that name is manifestly used to induce a belief in the public mind that a new-comer is identical with an old established firm, has just been afforded by the judgment of the Paris Court of Appeal in a case of Möet & Chandon v. Moet & Company. The well-known Epernay purveyors of sparkling champagne alleged that the defendant, a Dutchman from Maestricht, named John Frederic Moet, (without the two dots over his name,) lately came to Rheims for the express purpose of setting up a champagne house, and leading the public to believe that he was the real original house. It was in vain urged by counsel for the defense that "every man had a property in his own name; that Moet, not calling himself Möet, set up at Rheims, and not at Epernay; and that his prospectuses and bottles set forth that his firm was established in 1872," whereas the old house of Möet is of half a century standing. The Court held that the public would not be aware of these distinctions, and was of opinion that the large business which "Moet & Co." had done within a very short time was in itself a proof that they must have been mistaken for Möet & Chandon. Accordingly an injunction was granted, and damages to the extent of 35,000f.

A plague of ants visited the suburbs of London last week. At Richmond on Wednesday they were very troublesome, and many persons complained of being bitten. An Ealing correspondent writes that he saw the winged ants coming up through holes in the earth in company with the wingless ants. At Eltham and Bexley-heath the insects formed large dark patches on the lawns. At Peckham the railings and stone copings were literally covered with ants, red and black. A Forest-hill correspondent, who says he has noticed in previous years the same movement about this period of the season, conjectures that the winged ants are being driven out by the more active and useful members of the community; he has seen on one particular day his lawn almost alive with the winged ants. Mr. Alaric Rumsey saw them at Wimbledon Station, and on arriving in London found another swarm on Waterloo Bridge. He went by the Underground Railway to South Kensington, and while walking to the Redcliffe Estate found the ants in swarms upon the pavement.

A torpedo trial, which has just been made in Stokes Bay, near Portsmouth, has ended, as it was hoped it would, in the victory of the ship. An attack on the double bottom of the iron paddle-steamer Oberon took place in the presence of a large number of spectators, who made a ring of a respectful radius round the two combatants. The torpedo was sunk at a distance of eighty feet horizontally from the Oberon. On the mine being fired by the engineer officer ashore an immense fountain-like body of water and black mud rose into the air to a height estimated variously at from 150 to 200 feet, which in falling flooded the Oberon's deck. It exceeded threefold the column of water and mud thrown up at the last experiment, but here there was a greater fresh-water saturation of the 500 pounds of gun-cotton forming the charge of the mine, and the latter had also a greater head of water over it than the previous mine had. The Oberon still floated, however, without any visible injury to the exterior of the hull, and an examination of the state of things on board led to the discovery of no injury whatever to the sides of the vessel, to the condenser, or its tubes.

A full-grown specimen of the dog-headed monkey from Abyssinia has been presented to the Museum of the University of Geneva. The following description is from the pen of one of the Academicians: This Abyssinian monkey is characterized by the long hair upon its cheeks and the greater parts of its body. It was held in veneration by the ancient Egyptians, and enjoyed a certain celebrity from the rank that it occupied in their cosmogony. Its figure is engraved upon the monuments of ancient Egypt, and there have been found mummies of the animal well preserved. According to Ehrenberg, this monkey served as the emblem for the god Thoth, the Egyptian Hermes, or Mercury, the mythical inventor of the arts and sciences, music and astronomy, and especially of speech and hieroglyphs, or letters, over which he was supposed to preside. It is for this that the Abyssinians now call it Tota. Horapollon reports that this monkey was consulted in the temples; a tablet, reed, and ink, presented by a priest, were used as tests to ascertain if the particular animal belonged to the race that knew how to write. This representative of Thoth also symbolized the judgment of souls; and upon one of the temples of Philæ there is one represented with a balance in hand weighing the actions of men. In other places it is represented writing with a reed. Ehrenberg also supposes that it is the locks of this monkey that have served as the model for the perruques figured upon the heads of different divinities in the Egyptian mythology.

THE SUEZ CANAL DUES.

Messrs. Wills, Manché & Co., of Liverpool and Port Said, says the London *Standard*, have issued a circular from the latter place on the subject of Egyptian duty on coal. It runs thus: "About three years ago the Egyptian Custom-house authorities attempted to levy duty upon all coals brought to this port for the supply of steamers passing through the canal, but this attempt was frustrated by the combined resistance of the European Consuls, who considered the 'imposition' an unqualified one. It was abandoned, and had become well-nigh forgotten. Nothing more was heard of it, indeed, until the other day, when suddenly it sprung into life again under circumstances wh ich we shall relate in detail. On the 19th of July the chiefs of the coolies were summoned before the local authorities, and instructed that from that moment they were not to allow any of their gangs to discharge or to ship coals in this port without first obtaining a special permit from the Director of the Custom-house. The next day work was suspended, and an explanation being sought from the Town Governor, merchants and agents were informed that orders had been received from head-quarters to levy an ad valorem duty of eight per cent. on all coals imported, and that the restriction upon coolie labor was intended to enforce compliance. Upon this, resort was made to the several Consulates, there to learn what attitude merchants should assume. The advice tendered by the Consuls differed very widely, that of the French and of the British officials being the opposite poles. The French Consul, not content with recommending his fellow-countrymen not to pay the duty, positively forbade them to do so, and notified this to them officially. The British Vice-Consul, on the other hand, after communicating with the Consul-General in Cairo, advised his fellow-subjects that the Egyptian Government was within its rights in acting as it had done, and that British merchants had no alternative but acquiescence. In this opinion our representative stands alone, those of other States all taking the same view of it as the French Consul. It seems to us a strange thing that what was resisted successfully in 1872 by the British Consul in unison with his *confrères*, should now be acquiesced in by him in opposition to their views; and it seems still stranger that the British official, the representative, as we may say, of seventy per cent. of the transit business, should consider an impost unobjectionable which the French agent, the representative of four per cent. of the passing trade, so energetically condemns. It happened that all vessels which were in port and discharging cargoes on the 20th July were consigned to French houses. No duty, therefore, was collected upon that day. But this check did not disconcert them. On the following day vessels arrived to British consignees. Duty must be paid, or no permits for coolie labor could be had. All kinds of work must in fact be suspended, and no Consular support being forthcoming, there was no alternative but to pay "under protest." So the matter now stands. The duty is one which must be borne, if it is to be borne at all, by steam-ship owners, and we hope that they will combine to take prompt steps to resist this exaction, which, in the manner of its infliction, savors of those arbitrary acts of authority which in this country we occasionally hear of, but which hitherto it has been the exclusive privilege of the native population to feel."

FRENCH EGGS.

An impression prevails in some quarters, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that by dipping a hen in a pail of water and then chasing her round the poultry yard with a stick, she will be induced on emergencies to lay two eggs a day. Consul Hotham, on the other hand, in his commercial report on Calais for last year, lately printed, expresses his opinion that the whole secret of the liberality of egg-laying displayed by French hens lies in the quality of the soil of those districts in which hens are renowned for their laying qualities. Attempts have, he says, been not unfrequently made to introduce French poultry into England, under the impression that with proper care and management these fowls may become a fair source of profit—so far, at least, as eggs are concerned. The French hen, however, removed from her native land, does not, as a rule, behave herself with that productive alacrity which distinguishes her in many, though not in all, parts of France. This is accounted for by the fact that in the neighborhood of Calais, as well as near Boulogne, there exists a marked quantity of silex in the soil, highly favorable for egg-laying purposes, and when the fowls are removed from this particular soil there is a marked diminution in their laying propensities. At Amiens again, this same quality of soil is found, and the poultry from that district are remarkable for their laying qualities; they are, indeed, perhaps the most celebrated layers in France. If, therefore, the same breed lay better in one part of France than another—as, for instance, the fowls in the neighborhood of Calais—it is not unreasonable to suppose that the change of soil is the principal cause of attempts having hitherto failed to transplant French poultry into England for commercial purposes. Otherwise, as Consul Hotham points out, it surely would be worth our while in this country to turn our attention seriously to the subject instead of importing hundreds of millions of eggs yearly from France. The reason sometimes given of our climate not being suitable for poultry is more fanciful than real, for there are districts in the south of England which, without a doubt, might compare favorably with the north coast of France, and as to the expense of keeping poultry, the French egg dealers hardly feed them at all, but let the fowls run about and pick up what they please in the fields and hedgerows. The difference in the quality of the soil might possibly, Consul Hotham suggests, be made up to the French fowls in England by artificial means."

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF TYNDALL'S ADDRESS.

THE PROFESSOR'S OPINIONS WILL GIVE LITTLE OFFENSE—THE ETERNITY AND THE INFINITY OF MATTER.

From the London Times.

It is probably part of the great change in the manners of this country that such an address as that of the President of the British Association will now give but little offense, and encounter little opposition, even in the most religious circles. When the Association began, half a century ago, it was aware that it would have to brave as unreasoning an opposition as that which fertilized science with the blood of its martyrs at the great revival. Confident in their cause, the champions of physical truth took small heed of their tongue, and presented scientific truths in constant collision with Scriptural authority. In these days science is as decent and orderly as a regulation sermon, or as public worship itself. But it is also something—indeed, not a little—that science every year shows a better measure of its own range, its own height and depth, and length and breadth. It is true the army which has marched up to the very brink of the precipice looks over. If it has conquered one world it sighs for another. It wets its lips in the Rubicon, which it dares not pass. All nature, all that is material, or can be supposed to be so, in the entire universe, is day by day opened to inspection, and found subject to law. The stubborn landmarks of history and tradition have yielded to a scrutiny still pursuing its backward path through "eons embracing untold millions of years." Whatever comes within sense is now the field of discoveries which cannot be denied, or of hypotheses commanding respect. It is hardly possible that they who advance with such impetus and success should always know where to stop; yet they seldom do advance, so to speak, beyond their communications, and out of reach of their proper basis. By this judicious forbearance they enlist and carry with them large classes of minds once apt to be frightened and repelled at the very name of science. That man has a dominion over matter sufficient for all reasonable purposes, and without any limit yet known, is agreed to by all sides in the controversy; and this dominion must extend to that knowledge which is as much a necessity as existence itself. We are here, as in a school, to learn all we can. The chief elements of knowledge are material. The chief work of life is material. We are ourselves material in the first instance. But, even if science establishes that atomic theory which recent discoveries have rendered fashionable, and places Democritus at the top and Plato at the bottom of ancient philosophy, besides burying forever many centuries of human wisdom, it is matter only which is implicated. The aspiring professor lifts his voice, elevates his tone, searches the skies, and strides as did the Sibyl when she led the hero to the realm of prophecy, but he cannot go beyond this. He dares not say that there is no such thing as free will in the world, and that we are what we are, and do what we do, as the atoms form and guide us. He dares not—we should even think he would not—ascribe the course of history, and all that are called human affairs, to purely muscular agency. It is quite certain that every statesman, every historian, every poet, and everybody who desired to take any place in business or in the world, would leave him, and all who hold with him, in exclusive possession of so dreary a theme. They might be well advised to accept many of his conclusions, but they would act upon very different premises, as, for example, that man has a will of his own, and is not wholly the creature of circumstances.

The history of science, which the Professor has invested with not a little romance, and even poetry, will, we think, at once rebuke the superstitious objector, and convey some lessons to the eager student. As far as can be seen, science has been much at the mercy of ordinary human vicissitudes, and much that is called chance—wrongly, the Professor says. The prevailing humor of the world, as he quotes from Lord Bacon, has sent the heavy and solid things of science to the bottom, and left on the surface mere planks, and such light and inflated ware. The short-lived political hopes of the Greek race lasted long enough to turn their philosophy upside down. Christianity, as the Professor intimates, subjected the physical to the moral, the intellectual classes to the servile, and the reasoned results of observation and experience to anthropomorphic ideas. After a dreary interval, Genseric, Attila, and other barbarians destroyed the atomic philosophy. For centuries truth, and even justice, fled to the Arabs, who anticipated many modern discoveries. But they and science were driven out of Europe, which was left to ignorance and bigotry. Superstition and false science had made an evil alliance for defensive and offensive purposes. At the time of the Reformation, and chiefly from the free North, came a new day-spring of knowledge, with the revival of much that had been long forgotten. First one discovery, then another; one great mind, then another; one turn of human affairs, then another, gave a sudden impulse to science, made new openings and added new fields. Not to mention great names that actually changed darkness into light, or societies that concentrated the labors of many minds, the last three centuries have added almost infinitely to the power of observation by unthought-of instruments, while almost every year there have been discoveries credited by some with a fortuitous, by others with a Providential character, and with neither, we should suppose, by Prof. Tyndall. In most of these discoveries the wonder is, not that they have been made at last, but that they were not made long before; and the miracle has been rather the long blindness than the opening of the eyes. Indeed, experience abundantly proves that it is possible for the plainest proofs of an important fact to lie every day, before our eyes, and never receive a minute's intelligent consideration. Here, then, we have the course of human affairs for thousands of years not only not perceptibly influenced by physical knowledge, but rather influencing it, often most prejudicially, often, too, in a way to suggest the idea of chance or intervention. With this fact before him, on the one hand, no devout member of any religion need hesitate to take up a study hitherto so little able to get the upper hand of human affairs and run away with the world. On the other hand, the most ardent and unflinching materialist may learn to suspect that there is something beyond his philosophy, and that, even if, in his theory, all be matter, there is matter not yet within the reach of his present senses.

In these days, with the amazing discoveries pouring in, as it were, from the whole universe, as well as from the depths of earth and sea, and the innermost recesses of nature, it is excusable that the Professor should show some of that admiration which in one place he speaks of as rather blunting than sharpening the intellectual faculties. It has, indeed, long been observed that, if our eyes were suddenly opened to some large vision of the universe than is now allowed us, we should be [illegible] thunderstruck. In the same phase of mind the Professor enlarges on the brevity and [illegible] human affairs—indeed of all that we can [illegible] do, think, or feel—in comparison with the [illegible] and the infinity of matter. [illegible] the tables on the divine who tells his [illegible] that life is a spark, that it passes away [illegible] a dream, that matter will be unmade as it was made, that the universe will shrivel and roll up, and that of all human things the soul alone will last forever. Good sense, as well as good taste, forbids the [illegible] sive obtrusion of an argument which comes in [illegible] tain collision with duty and ordinary prudence, as well as with worldliness. Prof. Tyndall is in the pulpit, and for the hour on the whip-hand of the topic. It is matter, he says, that is always and everywhere, in forms and conditions open to our ever-increasing power of research. What is momentary and infinitesimal is the action of human life and all that belongs to ourselves, as we fondly suppose. We come and are gone in an instant. The whole story of this world, of all its successive races as far as we can investigate, is but one flake of the froth [illegible] the billows in the ocean of a material eternity. The Professor has something to show for this view, appalling and disheartening as some will deem it. It is too true that this earth—nay, this whole solar system—is but a grain of dust, a mote in the sunbeam, compared with the visible universe. It is not less true that the visible universe, including the farthest telescopic star, is not even a grain of dust, for it is simply nothing at all, compared with infinity. It is undeniable that not only the 6,000 years of the orthodox chronology, but the eons of untold millions of years assumed by the geologist, are but a flash, or a flicker, compared with eternity. But what does all this show? Simply that the infinite, whether of matter or spirit, if spirit there be, is beyond our comprehension. We have to steer our frail barks not so much in a mid-ocean as in the shallows and currents and amid the rocks and sands of this little world and still smaller sphere of our own. This we have to do at all events; more if we can also.

THE EXPECTED WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent writes: "The prospect of a war between China and Japan has already made itself felt in one important branch of European commerce—that which deals with munitions of war. I hear, from what I believe to be a trustworthy source, that for some weeks past Chinese agents have been purchasing Krupp guns in Germany, and gunpowder, [illegible] in England, to the value of £10,000. Persons who are interested in the trade of the far East, or who have lived in China and Japan, regard the prospects of war between these two countries with some alarm. When we consider that the consequences would be very disastrous to all foreign interests if China should prove the victor; and, as a result of that contingency, they anticipate the ejectment of the foreign residents from the Chinese Empire. According to the best information which reaches us, the Japanese appear to be in the right; for when they complained some time ago in Pekin of what had occurred in Formosa, the Chinese Government disavowed all responsibility or authority in the island, and it is only now, *de facto*, that they are trying to assert a sovereignty that had certainly not been admitted a year ago by the Chinese Government. Under any circumstances a war between these two countries will produce great changes in the East, and whether these changes are to be beneficial or injurious will depend on the victory of the Japanese or their defeat."

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE FAST FAMILY—Mr. Fisher, Mr. Clarke, Miss Sara Jewett, Bijou Heron.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR CLERKS—OFF THE LINE—ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS—Principal characters by Mr. Toole.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Miss Julia Seaman and Grand Ballet.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Minelly, M. Dubouchet, and M. Debeer.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—PASSION'S PERILS—GYMNASTICS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Violette Picaut and others.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mlle. Delacour and others.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

It is pretty certain that among so large a body of men as the Police of New-York, there are some who ought not to be where they are; but the unmeasured attacks which are now being made on the entire force by many of the newspapers are as unjust as they are likely to prove mischievous. These "clubbing" stories have a very suspicious look, and it seems to be the rule now to believe any man who complains that he was "brutally clubbed," before the accused policeman has had a chance of being heard. The result of all this is likely to be that the thieves and ruffians, with whom this City abounds will have everything pretty much their own way next Winter. If some of the editors or writers who protest so strongly against policemen being allowed to carry clubs had to tackle a New-York ruffian once or twice a week, they should probably soon change their present views on the subject. If a policeman is proved to have acted in a brutal manner, he should be punished; but the raid which is now being made on the whole force is simply an encouragement to the predatory gang which was attracted here last Winter by the generous offer of unlimited soup, and board and lodging at the public expense.

We may already see evidences of what is in store for us during the Winter. A knot of mountebanks and demagogues have begun to hold meetings in Tompkins square, at which all authority is denounced as "despotism," and the very existence of a Police force is represented to be an outrage upon the liberty of the citizen. The struggle between the roughs and the representatives of order "is sure to be a long one," boasted a half-crazy person, who is one of the leaders of the new "uprising," as he calls it; and it must be confessed that the roughs are being well petted at this moment. The papers do not dare to say a word against them, because they call themselves "working men." In reality, the true working man has no sympathy whatever with these impostors, for he knows that his interests are injured by disturbances which interrupt the natural course of trade, and are only got up for the purpose of keeping a set of tipsy spouters in idleness. There is no excuse in this country for the introduction of scenes which have too often scandalized the older capitals of Europe. Here everybody has a fair chance, and the attempts to bring about a bitter and permanent feud between labor and capital ought to be at once condemned by the press, and to result in the disgrace of the anarchists who are chiefly responsible for them.

The Baltimore *Gazette* objects to our statement that there is no real life in the Democratic Party, and says: "It is the basis of constitutional principle on which Democracy, now as much as ever, rests, that gives it strength and power." Any party which is really built upon constitutional principle is tolerably sure to possess much greater strength and power than the Democratic Party can boast of to-day. Was it constitutional principle that led so large a section of the Democratic Party to defend the right of secession? No doubt it thought so—but that view of the Constitution is certainly not consistent with the theory of the Constitution itself. Was it in defense of constitutional principle that the Democratic Party surrendered all its opinions in 1872, and ranged itself under the leadership of HORACE GREELEY? We forget at this distance of time what the Baltimore *Gazette* thought of that stupendous piece of immorality, but we should like to see how it reconciles it with its present claim for the Democratic Party. It was an act which is likely to leave its traces upon the Democratic Party down to the last moment of its life. For everybody saw then, and must always see, that instead of defending even its own principles at that time, it basely threw principle and honor alike to the winds—just as some of its spokesmen are doing now when they talk of paying an indemnity to the South for its losses during the war, in defiance of constitutional guaranties, and of introducing the "thin end" of the policy of repudiation.

Washington presents us with at least one instance of sensible municipal action. Its authorities have set the able-bodied paupers of the city at work. This would seem to be a very simple and natural thing to do, and no sound reason can be suggested why it should not be done. But there are a good many cities in the Union where healthy paupers are not put to work because the local politicians are afraid of their votes. This very mean form of bribery—it is nothing less—prevailed at one time at the State capital. Whether it does so now, we cannot say.

If we may trust the advices from Washington, the monument to the memory of the Father of his Country is really in a fair way to completion. It was one of the few lucky accidents in Gen. WASHINGTON'S life that he belonged to one or more secret societies, and to this fact it now seems the country owes the probable completion of the monument, the Commissioners having urged these associations to subscribe, and having received very favorable responses. The monument will excel all other works of its kind—in height. That the country is to be congratulated on the prospect, we are not prepared to declare. It was in a sense a shame that a monument to the memory of the man who was unquestionably the "foremost American" should be begun and then fail; but perhaps future generations will think they could have borne the failure of this monument better than its success.

The question of the power of the Federal Government over railways is suggested from abroad in a curious way. One of our Consuls forwards to the State Department recommendations from a number of foreigners prominent heretofore in placing our railway securities on market, that two guaranties should be given as to the soundness of such securities. One is that some means should be afforded for the prompt and thorough investigation of the question, How much money is *bona fide* represented by these securities? and the other is that the powers of railway Presidents should be accurately defined, and more strictly limited. These are certainly pertinent and sagacious suggestions, but there is a difficulty in connection with them which foreigners cannot appreciate. The Federal Government, upon the interpretation of its powers at present accepted, is entirely helpless to carry them out. It has no acknowledged jurisdiction, and, so far as can be inferred from current discussion, it is not likely to have any.

REPUDIATION AT HOME.

It is reported from Ohio that the financial propositions in the Democratic platform of that State were from the pen of Senator THURMAN. We should be sorry to have to believe this. Mr. THURMAN, though a strong and sometimes a bitter and unjust partisan, is a man to whom the country owes some consideration for the manner in which he fought the inflationists of his own party in the Senate last Winter. It was a losing fight, as far as immediate results were concerned. The current of Democratic opinion was strongly in favor of inflation, and neither the solid arguments nor the sharp ridicule of Judge THURMAN could turn the tide. If it is true that he has consented to furnish to his party at home the platform adopted by it, his friends in both parties will hear that fact with regret. He will only add one more to the number of those who have uselessly sacrificed their honest convictions to a mistaken desire to be on the popular side. It would be bad enough if the sacrifice accomplished its end; but in this case it cannot.

Whether Senator THURMAN is or is not of this number, it is certain that the repudiating plank has divided the Democracy in Ohio. It finds some defenders, but few hearty advocates, and a considerable number of the more influential journals are engaged in explaining it away. They say that the platform means that the five-twenties *were* payable in greenbacks, but not necessarily that they are now so payable. And they declare that the purpose of the authors of the platform was to make a point on the Republicans for having by the act of March 18, 1869, turned a greenback debt into a gold debt. There is a certain plausibility in this explanation. The behavior of the Ohio Democrats, according to this theory, is quite in accordance with the absurd, two-faced, evasive, and sophistical fashion of putting things which some of the leaders of that party think is an evidence of political sagacity. And it will have been remarked that Senator SHERMAN, in alluding to this proposition of the Democrats, gave them, with his accustomed courtesy, the full benefit of the construction now claimed for it.

But to plain minds it must be obvious that this explanation of the Democratic position is too ingenious to be strong. If they only meant that the bonds were once, but are not now, payable in paper, what was the use of saying anything at all on the subject? That they traveled all the way "round Robin Hood's barn" for the purpose of getting a point on the Republicans, is not incredible, but it is not probable. It is most reasonable to suppose that whoever contrived the platform meant to rake over the coals of the old Pendletonian contest of 1867 and 1868, and get from these, if possible, something to lend fire to the appeals of the party. Even by the apologists' account of it, it was a desperate and wholly contemptible trick.

What is the spirit of those who have introduced this issue at the present time may be seen from the position of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a paper that with much zeal and adroitness sustains the Pendleton plank in the platform. That journal, starting with the assertion that the "greatest crime in our political history was the passage of the Legal-tender act of 1862," winds up with the conclusion that the best thing we can now do is to issue more legal-tender notes. And it is unquestionably to what is supposed to be the popular demand for more paper "money" that this movement is intended to appeal. If that were all, it would be still a grievous mistake; but in doing this the Democrats have gone much further, and struck a blow that at any rate carries all *their* strength against the credit of the nation. It remains to be seen what disposition will be made of the repudiation platform by the people. It has already scared some of its friends, and there are more now anxious to explain than to sustain it. But the only way in which it can be finally put to rest is by voting it down, burying it under an adverse majority that will prevent its being heard of in any national canvass.

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.

The people of Alabama are to-day in a peculiarly unfortunate position. The extremists, who have always given tone to the Democratic Party of the State, bid fair to nullify the little progress made since reconstruction. Excited by false hopes, and counting on the sympathy which they expect to arouse at the North by assuming the rôle of down-trodden victims, these extremists have raved against the negro and the white Republicans of the State, until the old tactics of political assassination, proscription, and ostracism have been renewed in many of the counties in the cotton belt. Free speech has been repressed, peaceful meetings of voters have been broken up, and a policy of intimidation of the blacks has been mapped out for the campaign now close at hand.

The extremists in the Radical Party have doubtless also been, in some degree, indirectly instrumental in bringing about the recent outbreaks in Alabama. But the sensible Republicans, who, headed by Hon. LEWIS E. PARSONS in the Montgomery Convention last month, managed to put down the extreme partisans, and to place before the voters of the State a just, moderate, and earnest declaration of principles, to which no fair-minded men can object, are in no sense to blame for the disturbances. All who are respectable in the Republican Party of Alabama have firmly opposed any policy of retaliation; have counseled moderation, firmness, and reliance upon the law. They have refused to be goaded into anarchy; and even the idle and dissolute negroes who throng the counties in the "cotton region" of the State, and who might readily become agents for supreme mischief, are thus far vastly more sinned against than sinning.

The census of 1870 divided the population of Alabama into 521,384 whites and 475,510 blacks. That the numbers of both races within the State have been largely decreased by emigration since that time there is little doubt. Great masses of the poor whites have departed for Texas; thousands of negroes, to escape starvation, have migrated beyond the Mississippi, to the cotton fields of Louisiana and Arkansas. From time to time it has seemed as if the State, which has almost boundless resources of every variety scattered over its extent of fifty thousand square miles, were likely to be entirely deserted. Occasional material prosperity has been more than counterbalanced by several successive crop failures within the last few years. White planter and black laborer have alike suffered from the total breaking up of the old labor system, and the lack of a well-planned one to replace it. Early in the current year several thousand negroes left Central Alabama, and found work on Mississippi cotton plantations. In some sections of the State, notably in the country around Montgomery, the capital, and other towns in the cotton belt, the outlook has at times, during the past two years, been very depressing. Idle negroes and discouraged "all-cotton" planters thronged the towns; the fields were devastated by caterpillars, and rendered unproductive by incessant rains; sheriffs with active hammers swarmed throughout a score of counties; mortgage sales were the only gatherings at which there was anything like vivacity. The panic last November threw many hundreds of negroes upon the charity of the whites, who were themselves in wretched condition.

The schools, which had been organized by the reconstruction Governments on a good, although rather expensive basis, were entirely suspended, except in the principal cities. Neither laborers nor employers had any ready money. The planters had mortgaged their crops in advance, in order to get the coarse supplies with which to feed the laborers. When their crops failed each planter was penniless and in debt. The State Government has for some time been overwhelmed with indebtedness. The experiment of constructing important lines of railroads, mainly by State credit, proved a complete failure. The indorsement by the State of the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga, the Montgomery and Eufaula, and the Selma and Gulf Railroads was reckless. The theory that a road, while in process of construction, could pay the interest on the bonds issued to build it, was of course shown to be false, and when payment of that interest was demanded from the State, as indorser, she was obliged to acknowledge herself in default. As a natural consequence, the market value of her securities of all classes was seriously impaired, and since 1870 her bonds have been unsalable at anything like good rates. The railroad laid down across noble mineral lands and through rich agricultural regions are of but small avail in aiding the State's development in the present deranged condition of labor and finances there.

The evils from which the people of Alabama, as a whole, suffer most at present are illiteracy, and a persistence in the old, narrow methods of agriculture. The ignorance in the State is dense, and but little progress has been made against it since the war. Nearly four hundred thousand persons—about one-fourth of whom are white—are unable either to read or write. This lack of education accounts for the ease with which a few extremists have been able to excite the white people of whole sections by the bugbear of "negro social equality." The Democratic papers, which are exceptionally bitter, and which counsel intimidation and assassination in language that, although guarded, is unmistakable, print hundreds of stories concerning negro insolence and incendiary speeches by blacks; and these stories, repeated among the ignorant masses, who have never ceased to regard the negro with suspicion since his emancipation, are greatly exaggerated, and never fail to produce the desired effect. The blind adherence of the majority of the people engaged in agriculture to the old system of planting one staple only, and buying all supplies in the North and West, has reduced to beggary thousands of men who were prosperous in the days of slavery. If all the planters in the State would become farmers and make cotton their surplus crop, they would, with successful harvests, get a little money into their pockets, which it is to be hoped they would in due time invest in the establishment of the home manufactures so much wanted.

Alabama does not need to make agriculture her permanent mainstay. Her mineral region, which spreads over fifteen thousand square miles, is one of the richest on the continent, and a fine railway system gives it an easy outlet to the West and South. Not more than half the available cotton lands are yet under cultivation, and the mighty timber region, which contains the material for a grand commerce, has been hardly invaded. The negroes do not know how to develop the State; they have little if any idea of commerce or manufactures; and many of the whites are equally ignorant. The capable native Alabamians are mainly unreconciled to the new régime, and will do little to aid the intelligent colored or white Republicans in developing the State. Nothing but an extensive immigration can ever build up Alabama, but no immigrants will go there so long as the unsettled condition continues.

JUGGLING WITH FIGURES.

It is amusing to see how distressed our Democratic friends are about the possibility of the Republican nomination for Governor being a weak one. Gov. DIX gives them a great deal of trouble of mind. His age, his position on the temperance question, and his "general unpopularity" seem to the Democrats fatal objections against his nomination. Really, it is very kind of them to point out in advance the weakness of the candidate whom they consider most likely to meet them in the field. But is it not bad strategy? If Gov. DIX is such an objectionable candidate for a Republican nomination, the converse of the proposition ought to be true. He should be also a highly-desirable candidate for the Democrats, who should desire nothing so much as to meet in the canvass a man whom they affect to consider so very vulnerable. Would it not be just as well, then, that our opponents hold their fire until the general and the squadrons are set in the field? They are beginning the fight too early.

Led by the marvelous mathematician of the *World*, who has always figured a victory out of the most convincing defeat, some of the Democratic journals are ciphering away at the returns of the election of 1872, with a design to show that Gen. DIX was then very unpopular, and ran far behind his ticket in the State. It is boldly asserted that DIX was led in the general canvass, and that he ran far behind his ticket in particular counties. This is a bald untruth so far as the net result is concerned; and it is also untrue in particulars. According to the official returns of the election of 1872, GRANT'S total vote in this State was 440,746; GREELEY'S was 387,221; GRANT'S majority, 53,525. DIX had 445,132 votes; KERNAN, 391,257; DIX'S majority was 55,451, or 1,926 more than GRANT'S. This our Democratic jugglers call running behind the ticket! Perhaps, however, it is meant that he ran behind the State ticket. Even there we find no figures to warrant such an assertion. Gen. DIX'S majority, as we have shown, was 55,451; ROBINSON'S, for Lieutenant Governor, was 46,757; STROUD'S, for Canal Commissioner, was 48,746; GRAVES', for State Prison Inspector, was 46,575; TREMAIN'S, for Congressman at Large, was 37,759; that is to say, no candidate on the State ticket came within 6,000 votes of Gen. DIX'S majority. Really, our Democratic statisticians will have to try again.

In some counties the State ticket ran behind the Presidential ticket, and the *World* has seized upon this fact to give color to the statement that Gen. DIX fell behind wofully in all those counties. For example, it says that he was 1,462 behind in Erie. The fact is that the whole State ticket was behind in that county; Gen. DIX was just 511 behind GRANT, instead of 1,462. In Oneida, it is further said the Republican candidate was 1,150 behind; Gen. DIX was only 463 behind GRANT in that county, and in Oswego, instead of being 755 behind, as stated in the Democratic account, he was 267, the whole State ticket being also behind the Presidential. As every tyro in politics ought to know, individual counties, picked out here and there, prove nothing whatever in a general canvass. The only safe conclusion is that drawn from the aggregate figures—the sum total. Therefore we may dispel the anxiety of our Democratic friends on the subject of Gen. DIX'S run in the canvass of 1872. He led the candidates on the National ticket; he led every candidate on the State ticket, receiving nearly 2,000 votes more than any other man on either.

THE STRENGTH OF A REPUBLIC.

All who appreciate thorough historical investigation will be glad that our distinguished historian, Mr. MOTLEY, has completed his invaluable work on the Netherlands by writing the history of JOHN OF BARNEVELD. At the period which is described in the recent interesting volumes of this historian, the young Republic, built on the lagoons of Holland, had just finished a forty years' struggle with the most powerful state of Europe. She was already beginning a career of unexampled brilliancy and success. In those years, when a band of English sectarians had taken temporary refuge on her hospitable soil, and, sailing thence, had laid the foundation of another republic in the western wilderness, the Dutch Republic was already extending its commerce to the remotest seas, and heaping up immense wealth in its ports. In the succeeding years, when the Pilgrims were laboriously building the foundations of our Republic, Holland had gathered together the elements of a great State. She had crowds of learned scholars, universities, the best common schools of Europe, (a model subsequently for our own,) heroic men who had known how to fight successfully for her, and who had preferred liberty to life; she enjoyed institutions of an unusual degree of liberty, and the elevating influences of the Protestant religion. Great wealth had accumulated in her cities, and she was, as England is now, the centre of the manufacturing and commerce of Europe. The Dutch Exchange became the leading financial power of the world. Dutch commerce penetrated every sea; the villages and ports of the "Low Countries" were noisy with busy factories; the cities were filled with magnificent buildings, which are yet the envy of modern architects. Had any philosophic observer compared then the monarchy of England, or the discordant condition of France, or the humble colonies in the Western wilderness, with this magnificent Republic which seemed only in the beginning of its career, he would unquestionably have prophesied many a century of glory and success, and the leadership of the Western World, to this energetic community on the coast of Holland.

And yet not more than two centuries have passed before the sister Republic over the ocean has reached a power far surpassing that of any empire in the days of the Dutch struggle; when two or three of its citizens enjoy an income greater than ELIZABETH or HENRY IV. ever possessed; when England has become the first manufacturing and commercial state of the world; while Holland has sunk to be one of the pettiest states in Europe. It would be an extremely interesting inquiry for the great historian of the Netherlands to investigate the causes of the decline, as he has written the brilliant history of the rise of the country. It would be valuable to Americans and all Republicans to know how far the defective Confederate Constitution of the Dutch Republic had to do with its fall; whether centralization or State Rights most weakened its vitality; whether injustice to its great men, (such as it showed to BARNEVELD,) hastened its ruin; whether corruption and patronage, religious dissension and bigotry had part also in this great decline.

One thing is clear to the most superficial observer, that one great want lay at the door of the failure of the Dutch commercial state, as compared with England—the want of arable land, and, therefore, of agriculture. England, till recently, has always been able to feed her own population, so that, if her commerce were destroyed, she could still live on her manufacture and agriculture. When the Dutch naval supremacy was destroyed and her commerce broken up, the Republic had nothing to fall back upon in herself except manufacture, and this is always feeble without a prosperous state of agriculture. She could not feed a large population, and thus in time she sank in power and position among nations. Her rivals in the Old World and the New all had the advantage of broad, arable territory, and hence their continual growth. It is to American agriculture that we must look for the lasting prosperity of our Republic.

TRADE IN CHARLESTON.

It is not a little singular that while South Carolina is racked to its centre by misrule, and while the honest white and black residents are striving in vain to devise schemes for obtaining good government once more, the chief city of the State is growing in commercial prosperity. The gross value of the trade of Charleston for the business year which closed on the first of the present month is between eighty and ninety millions of dollars, against seventy millions in 1872–3. The cotton merchants of the Palmetto City announce with much pride that it is one of the only three cotton ports which, during the twelve months just closed, have received a greater number of bales than in any preceding year since the close of the war. This year the receipts in Charleston are 437,035 bales, an increase of 50,000 bales over those of last year. In 1865–6, the city received only five per cent., while in the last year she has handled more than ten per cent., of the entire cotton crop of the United States.

This is commendable, and even astonishing, progress; but Charleston has succeeded quite as well in other branches of trade, and does not seem to have been at all injured by the panic of last November. The harbor has been filled with shipping from every clime, and the activity along the wharves has been more noticeable than ever before. The trade in rice, naval stores, lumber, and vegetables has grown steadily, and furnished employment to many steam-ship lines. Energetic men are constantly securing new tributary regions for Charleston, by the planning and perfecting of a comprehensive railroad system. The city is carefully considering the important question of terminal facilities, and proposes to give all the lines centring there every possible encouragement to bring their freights directly to the shipping. Local manufactures are increasing in number and importance; new buildings are rising upon the blackened ruins left by the great fire of 1861; and the eager ears of the Charlestonians seem already to hear the whirr of thousands of spindles in projected cotton-mills. Manufactures are exempt from taxation for ten years, so that the State has no power to weigh them down and cripple them by the unjust and overwhelming taxes which now render so much real and personal property in the State valueless to its owners. The city has the source of boundless wealth almost under its very feet, in the shape of the remarkable phosphates so much in demand as fertilizers throughout the world. Since the first export of six tons of crude Carolina phosphate in 1867, the business has grown to tremendous proportions, and during the past twelve months 112,515 tons have been sent away, while 18,000 tons have been consumed in Charleston factories.

Many other Southern cities are showing an energy and zeal of which they could never have been capable under the old system, but none are making such substantial progress in all directions as is Charleston. The secret of her success is to be found in [illegible] ton receiver, she could never attain greatness, neither would her almost unequaled position as a South Atlantic seaport have given her so promising an outlook as she now has, had not her citizens encouraged the building of railways which could be brought into communication with the great West. She has received but little assistance from the outer world; most of the capital invested in Charleston enterprises came from Charleston pockets. "The yearly additions to the city's commercial capital," says the *News and Courier*, "represent the small savings of her people." Enterprise, determination, and a just appreciation of the importance of their location enable her citizens to bear up pretty well under weights which seem almost crushing. If those weights could be removed, the commercial success of the South Carolina metropolis would be as rapid and amazing as that of Baltimore.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The subscription lists for the approaching season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music will be opened at the Academy this morning....Mr. Toole acts at Wallack's this evening in three pieces—"Our Clerks," "Off the Line," and "Ici on parle Français."....At Niblo's "The Deluge" is to be represented to-night....The Bowery enters upon the week with "Passion's Perils."...."Foul Play" is to be performed nightly at Wood's Museum.... Among the passengers by the Baltic at this port yesterday were M. Henri Wertheimber and Mr. Howard Paul.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A series of letters of Mendelssohn to Goethe, Beethoven, and Herr Heinrich Von Meister, which have never before been published, will, we are informed, shortly appear in the *Choir* from week to week, their possessor, Herr Von Meister, having undertaken to place them in the editor's hands and to superintend their publication. Herr Von Meister has in the press a volume of *Personal Recollections of Goethe, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn*....Mr. James Walter is preparing a second and cheaper edition of his privately-printed three-guinea quarto, *Shakespeare's Home and Rural Life*, with its more than a hundred views of Stratford and its neighborhood.... M. Schey, the well-known comedian of the ill-fated London Theatre Français, has been engaged at the Paris Theatre des Variétés....M. Cash Pollini had signed the engagement of Mlle. Krauss, the well-known dramatic soprano, for the Imperial theatres of St. Petersburg and Moscow, for the months of October and November, at the moderate rate of 3,000 francs, or about £120 an evening. Mlle. Krauss is to open at Moscow on the 28th September, and will, in the course of the two months' season, play, *inter alia, Rachel*, in "La Juive"....Pending the decision of the French Government on the question of the subvention, M. Bagier withholds his signature from the lease of the Theatre Italien. It seems unlikely, however, that any serious impediment will be thrown in the way....The fortunate inhabitants of Saxe-Meiningen rejoice in the possession of a noble patron of the drama very much more useful than our theatre-loving lords. Their Duke is evidently intelligent, as well as liberal in his patronage. He has a Summer residence on the Lake of Como, and is well acquainted with Italy; and, with a view to the better presentation of certain Shakespearean plays, has caused careful studies and judicious sketches to be made of such Italian scenes as were involved in "Julius Cæsar," "Merchant of Venice," &c. The production of these works by his players, with their own scenery and mountings, filled Berlin people with surprise and envy. The troupe was not so remarkable for the power of individual actors as for the harmony and success of the representation as an artistic whole. Odious comparisons were, of course, made with the Berlin stage, many of them little flattering to Herr von Hülsen, the General Intendant. It was reported that the Crown Prince had instructed this gentleman to make known to the "Meiningers" his special satisfaction, and that the instruction, too, was conveyed in terms which implied a disparagement of Von Hülsen's own modest labors. This the implicated official hastened to deny, and, doubtless, with truth. I suppose any judgment on Von Hülsen's capacity which should not take into account the obstacles against which he has to struggle, would be inadequate and unjust. His resources are small, his enemies many, and Berlin, in spite of its imperial pretensions, does not offer to artists so many attractions as some cities in Germany....*Figaro* says: A pretty little dispute concerning a question of copyright is now going on between the directors of the Galeries St. Hubert and the Alcazar, and for which the intervention of the Brussels courts has been invoked. "La Jolie Parfumeuse," in which Judic is now playing, at the Galeries, was sold by the authors to M. Humbert, with exclusive right of representation in Belgium. But it appears that the Franco-Belgian treaty in 1861 accords the right of playing French pieces in the Belgian theatres, without the authority and in spite of the prohibition of the authors; and it is whether or not the treaty applies to this special case that the question rests. It certainly seems somewhat hard that M. Humbert should be deprived of a right for which he has paid in hard cash....It has been erroneously announced, says the *Athenæum*, by some journals that Sir Michael Costa has gone to recruit his health at the baths of Ischia, (Gulf of Naples,) whereas the composer, who is quite well, is paying a round of visits in England, which he will not leave until after the Leeds Musical Festival, when he will go to Berlin. Sir Julius Benedict has gone to Stuttgart, but will return to conduct the Liverpool Musical Festival the last week in September. Mme. Adelina Patti is at Dieppe, and Mme. Nilsson at Coburg....An English journal says: "The absence of any definitely-organized resident orchestra in Scotland has long been felt to be a great hindrance to the arrangement of first-class orchestral concerts on the model of those given in London and Manchester, and it may be mentioned as a proof of the difficulty experienced in this particular that Prof. Oakley has been compelled to engage the band directed by Mr. Charles Halle, or the orchestra from the Crystal Palace, for the annual Reid Concert and the succeeding Edinburgh Musical Festival. To meet the want thus felt a meeting has been held and a scheme proposed at Glasgow, under the auspices of the Choral Union, for the engagement of fifty first-class performers, who are to play at concerts at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and elsewhere, and local committees have been formed in each of these towns to assist in the formation of a guarantee fund. Upward of $4,000 has already been raised at Glasgow, and for a series of concerts now arranged Mme. Sinico and Mr. Santley have been engaged as vocalists. Another object which the promoters of the scheme have in view is to provide an efficient orchestra for the next Glasgow festival to work together with the Choral Union....The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following reference to a new society of musicians: The rules for the Society for the Study of the Art and Science of Music, as it is provisionally termed, have now been decided on, but the name of the society is to be chosen at a meeting of the original members, which will be held next week. The society, it is stated, is intended to be similar in its organization to existing learned societies. The members are to consist of practical and theoretical musicians, as well as those whose researches have been directed to the science of acoustics, the history of the art, or other kindred subjects. The meetings are to be held on the first Monday in every month, from November to June, when papers will be read and discussed as at other learned societies. These papers may treat of any subject connected with the art or science of music. Experiments and performances may be introduced, when strictly limited to the illustration of the papers read. Papers and communications will be received from or through any member of the society, and reports of the proceedings will be published. It is not intended that the society shall give concerts or undertake any publications other than their own proceedings and the papers read at their meetings. The election of future members will be by ballot. Mr. Charles Kensington Salaman, the pianist and composer, is now acting as honorary Secretary *pro tem.*, Mr. John Hullah as Treasurer, and these gentlemen, with Mr. William Chappell, Dr. Pole, Mr. Spottiswood, Dr. Stainer, and Dr. Stone, form the committee.... The *Golos* of St. Petersburg points out that the four Imperial theatres in that capital, though large and handsomely built, are no longer sufficient for the wants of a population of more than 725,000 persons. The Grand Theatre is used for the production of ballets and Italian operas, which, thanks to the efforts of a skillful manager, are performed by some of the best artistes in the world. Notwithstanding the high prices of admission, all the boxes and the best stalls are taken for the season, so that barely a fourth of those who apply for seats can obtain admission. The Marie Theatre, opposite the Grand Theatre, is devoted to the Russian opera and Russian plays, which are also performed in the Alexandra Theatre. In these theatres, too, the demand for places is so great, especially when the national operas of "Glinka," "Seroff," &c., or Russian historical plays are to be performed, that it is often difficult to get a seat. The lower classes, who are particularly fond of national dramas can only witness them from the upper gallery, where they are crowded together in a stifling atmosphere. The Michael Theatre which was enlarged some years ago, is used for German and French performances. The Imperial French troupe is one of the best and most numerous in Europe, and its répertoire comprises those of all the Paris theatres, from the Théâtre Français to the Palais Royal. The German troupe is also good, but its performances are seldom witnessed by Russians. During the Summer the Russian and Italian operas, and the French and German theatres are closed, but the Russian [illegible] theatre [illegible] Peterhof, &c. [illegible] Imperial theatres [illegible] are only two [illegible]—the Bouffes, for operettas after the [illegible] of Offenbach; and the [illegible] Theatre, a sort of [illegible]. The *Golos* adds that both at St. Petersburg and at Moscow a really national theatre is much wanted, where the lower classes would have an opportunity of witnessing good performances of Russian plays and operas in comfort."

LOUISIANA'S BAD ADVISERS.

CARD FROM JOHN M'ENERY—WHEN HE WOULD ADVISE FORCIBLE RESISTANCE.

John McEnery, who claims to have been elected Governor of Louisiana in 1872, denies the accuracy of the report of his late speech, given by the New-Orleans *Republican* and *Times*. In a note to the former he says:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 2, 1874.

Editor Republican:

My attention has been attracted to the following paragraph in your issue of to-day, to wit:

"In response to an inquiry as to Red River Parish, Mr. McEnery, who addressed a public meeting at Coushatta about two days previous to the disturbance at that point, claimed that the citizens of that parish had driven out men of the most obnoxious character, and that, owing to his early departure, he was denied the honor of co-operating with the mob, about the conduct of which our readers have already received ample details. Not one word did John McEnery utter in rebuke of the murder of the surrendered, defenseless citizens of Coushatta, by aliens of the parish, and, it is alleged, of the State."

This is a gross misrepresentation of my speech last night to the mass meeting assembled in this city. I have never made a speech at Coushatta, Red River Parish, nor have I ever been in that place. I made some reference of approval last night to the action of the people of Lincoln Parish affecting the obnoxious officers of that parish, but said not a word about the Parish of Red River, nor was any inquiry put to me touching the affairs of that parish. I have never counseled or advised our people to deeds of violence and lawlessness. I have said, however, that not only in Louisiana, but in all civilized communities where the laws were inoperative to punish official robberies, and inoperative, too, because these crimes are committed by men who have in their hands the execution of the laws, then, in that event, the people have a right to resort to the paramount law of self-preservation to protect society against the ravages of official plunderers and spoliators. As the misrepresentation complained of is evidently intended for the market of Northern public sentiment, and not for this locality, I respectfully ask that this communication may find a prominent place in your paper to go to the same market as a correction of the erroneous statement contained in your paper.

Respectfully, &c., JOHN McENERY.

CONVENTIONS THIS WEEK.

The list of political conventions to be held this week embraces the following:

TUESDAY, Sept. 8.—South Carolina Republican State Convention, in Columbia; Nebraska Independent State Convention, in Lincoln; Arkansas Democratic State Convention, in Little Rock.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.—New-York Liberal Republican State Convention, in Albany; Minnesota Republican State Convention, in Minneapolis; Michigan "National Reform" State Convention, in Jackson; Nebraska Prohibition State Convention, in Lincoln.

THURSDAY, Sept. 10.—Michigan Democratic State Convention, in Kalamazoo; Nebraska Democratic State Convention, in Lincoln; Kansas Prohibition State Convention, in Leavenworth.

JUDGE LAWRENCE'S SALARY.

Hon. William Lawrence, of the Eighth District of Ohio, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1874.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

My attention has been called to a communication dated West Liberty, Aug. 29, in the *Enquirer* of Aug. 31, in which it is alleged "that Lawrence receipted for and did take the increased salary" "for the first six months," and in support of this it is alleged that certain persons "applied for and received a *fac simile* of one of his (Lawrence's) receipts for pay, upon which was written with his own hand, 'Received the above, ($625,) April 6, 1873.'" It is sufficient to say that I never gave any such receipt. I determined from the first to collect pay at the old rate, and I did so, and no faster than it came due at the old rate. I did not draw any pay on the 4th of April, 1873, when the first month's pay was due. On the 25th of April I forwarded the first receipt for $625, and received a draft on the Assistant Treasurer, New-York, about May 2, for the amount which was forwarded for collection and paid, say about May 5, so that to that time I had received about $200 less than was due me at the old rate. I signed nearly all the other receipts in blank as to date, and these were filed in the Treasury, one with blank date filled in for the 4th of each month, and the first one I suppose altered to date accordingly. These are Treasury vouchers, and do not indicate the time of payment to a member of Congress. I collected the drafts only, as the proper amount would fall due at the old rate, including mileage and pay in December, all as if no new salary law had been passed. It is only simple justice to give the facts as they are. I may add the proper course to be pursued was one which presented embarrassing difficulties. If I took the increased pay I was liable to be charged with doing injustice to the people. If I declined it, I was liable to be charged with doing so to court popular favor. I was compelled to decide, and I thought it safe to resolve the doubt against my own interest, as I did without designing to imply any censure on others, who, with equal honesty, deemed it advisable to pursue a different course.

Respectfully, &c., WM. LAWRENCE.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

The renomination of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, after the one hundred and tenth ballot, is making trouble among the Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia. One of them, for example, writes to the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*: "The convention has certainly placed him in an unenviable and a false position. No gentleman of Mr. Stephens' high sense of honor certainly would be guilty of the double-dealing and duplicity which the proceedings of this convention bear upon their surface. After he had plainly and unequivocally declined the nomination over his own signature, and told at least one candidate that he positively would not run, and then, as is charged, write private letters seeking the nomination, and stating that he would accept it, is trickery wholly beneath that exalted character I always accorded to this illustrious Georgian. This matter requires explanation. If such letter or letters were ever written they should be published, and allowed to speak how far the delegates were authorized to press his name. As the matter now stands it leaves many of his friends of the opinion that he has 'stooped to conquer.'" The *Chronicle and Sentinel* expresses the opinion that the sentiments expressed in this communication are not calculated to do any good, and urges that as Mr. Stephens has been chosen by the Democratic Convention as the standard-bearer of the party, all men who profess party fealty must sink personal preferences, bury prejudice, and bow to the supreme authority selected to express the will of the people.

OPPOSITION TO MIXED SCHOOLS.

Gustavus J. Orr., State School Commissioner of Georgia, has just sent out a circular to the various County Commissioners, setting forth the amount of money necessary to be raised, and asking their views upon the question of local taxation. In conclusion he says: "Let not the board decline action on the questions herein presented, because of the pendency of the Civil Rights bill. Let them give their views of the questions on their merits. I do not believe that the Civil Rights bill will ever be passed. Should it ever become a law, I have in my mind a plan of testing its validity, which will probably prevent its being put into practical operation, and without risk to the State agents of our school system. This plan will be given in due time. When it is definitely decided that mixed schools are to be forced upon us, every true Georgian, including the most ardent friends of public schools, will array himself against the system itself."

BISHOP CUMMINS IN CANADA.

The Ottawa *Free Press* of Friday, 4th inst., says: "Right Rev. George David Cummins, D. D., Presiding Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, accompanied by Mrs. Cummins and daughter, will arrive in the city this afternoon. Bishop Cummins visits Ottawa for the purpose of holding an ordination service for the admission of two or three candidates to the ministry of the Reformed Episcopal Church for congregations now originating in the Dominion. While the Bishop is here the church wardens and vestry of the Reformed Episcopal Church in this city will request Bishop Cummins to lay the corner-stone, on Monday next, of their church now being erected on the corner of Gloucester and Elgin streets, Cartier square. Bishop Cummins and his party will be the guests of James Johnson, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, during his stay in the city."

AGED ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN.

A newspaper published in Wilmington, N. C., prints the following in its issue of Sept. 4: "Amy Gregory, a colored woman aged 115 years, died in this city yesterday evening. She was from Duplin County, in this State, and formerly belonged to Nelson Cogg, of that county. Some year or two ago, before her mental faculties became too much impaired by age, she could give very interesting accounts of many episodes of the Revolution that took place in and around the settlement of Wilmington, particularly that of a great British commander riding his horse into his house at the corner of Third and Market street where it is said prints of the horse's shoes remain to this day. She happened to be at that time a servant in the house where the affair took place. Her narratives formed a pleasant evening's entertainment for many an anxious listener that crowded around to hear her recollections of a past age and learn something of the bygone condition of the section, that modern progress has so wonderfully changed. Thus is severed another link that blended us with the olden time."

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.

"THE SILLY SEASON"—THE THEATRES—DRAMATIC CENSORSHIP—FORBIDDEN PLAYS—MR. PIGGOTT, THE NEW CENSOR.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1874.

We are in the midst of what the *Saturday Review* has well called "the silly season," meaning the season in which the newspapers are open to the discussion of silly subjects and the publication of silly articles. The cost of funerals, the propriety of getting married on three hundred a year, overcharges at hotels, the advantages and disadvantages of traveling on the Continent as compared with traveling in Great Britain and Ireland, the treatment of domestic servants, the price of claret, are the sort of topics one is accustomed to see brought forward and worried in every possible manner during the do-nothing month of August. We have no Parliament, no law courts, no great entertainments, no theatrical performances of any importance, to occupy the public attention. Some idea of the present dearth of newspaper matter may be formed from the fact that Mr. Jenkins, the author of *Ginx's Baby*, is allowed to publish long letters in the *Times* on "Emigration to Canada." The penny papers are describing, for the tenth or twelfth time, the principal English and Continental watering-places. Now and then a new one is discovered; but the descriptions generally are as much like those of last year and the year before as one "Winner of the Darby" is like another in an illustrated newspaper. In one respect, however, the present season in its connection with newspapers is not "silly" at all. The *Times* devotes a considerable portion of its space to literary reviews, many of which are of great interest. Its Paris letter, too—now the only one worth reading—occupies some three columns daily. It was announced at the recent annual meeting of the shareholders in the Submarine Telegraph Company, whose wires connect London directly with Paris, that an arrangement had been made with the French Administration by which the company is enabled to grant to any newspaper proprietor willing to pay for the privilege the exclusive use of a wire between the hours of 9 P. M. and 3 A. M. It would seem, at first sight, that, owing to the number of newspapers published in London, there might be some difficulty in carrying out this arrangement; but the company has about seventeen wires which are for the most part free during the night, and hitherto only one newspaper has secured its own special wire. The journal in question is, of course, the *Times*, which has a wire at its disposition from 9 P. M. to 3 A. M., at a cost of £3,000 a year. The fact is, no paper but the *Times* has space for a daily Paris letter long enough to cost £3,000 a year in telegraphing, even at the ordinary rates. Meanwhile the *Times*, which the Reuter system had reduced to the level of all the daily journals in regard to telegraphic news, enjoys now in that respect, as in many others, a marked superiority.

THE THEATRES.

To-night two new theatrical speculations are commenced, each with a new piece. At the Opéra Comique an English version of an opera bouffe, by Serpette, called "La Branche Cassée," is to be brought out. At the Haymarket, in the absence of Mr. Buckstone and the regular Haymarket company, Mlle. Béatrice, at the head of a provincial troupe, produces, for the first time in English, "The Sphinx." Mlle. Béatrice is under the impression that she can exhibit in the contortions of her face and features the mortal effects of poison as naturally and as hideously as Mlle. Croizette herself. What the English public will say to the disgusting spectacle remains to be seen. A piece quite as improving as "The Sphinx"—"Les Deux Orphelines"—is underlined at the Olympic, with Mr. Neville in the principal part; and the first week in September Mr. Hollingshead proposes to open the Gaiety with an English translation of "Les Cent Vierges." Mr. Boucicault's somewhat purified edition of "La Tentation" ("Led Astray") is still being played; and in another fortnight all the London theatres will be given up either to opera bouffe or to French dramas of various degrees of immorality.

THE DRAMATIC CENSORSHIP.

Mr. Edward Pigott, the new licenser of plays, will have plenty of work to do. To him belongs the right and duty of saying to the English adapter of an immoral French play: "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." There are traditions in the Lord Chamberlain's office, which he will, of course, resent; but whenever a new French piece is brought out it will be for him to decide whether it is fit to be set before the English public in its original form, or only in some modified shape, or not at all. As to the traditions, one of them is, that "La Dame aux Camélias" must not be played as a drama but may be played as an opera. "*Ce qui est trop bête pour être dit on le chante*" says *Figaro*; and if for "*bête*" the word "*vicieux*" be substituted, we have in *Figaro's* celebrated dictum one of the main rules by which our British censor would seem to be guided in the exercise of his duty. There is really, however, some reason in tolerating as an opera what is justly considered intolerable in the form of a play. In the musical setting of "La Dame aux Camélias" the carefully-studied manners, the characteristic conversation of the unfortunate heroine, and her abominable associates, of necessity disappear. The daily life of the young woman, who, in the American version of the drama, is called rather euphemistically a "coquette," is scarcely indicated in the opera, which deals only with the principal dramatic situations of the piece. Indeed, as the ancient classics were prepared "for the use of the dauphin," so the story "La Traviata" may be, and frequently is, prepared for the ears of young women and children who like Verdi's "Traviata" music, and are curious to know what stage action it accompanies. A lady once told me that having taken her little daughter to the opera one night when "La Traviata" was given, she was closely questioned as to what it was all about. Her account of the proceedings was that a young lady, *Violetta*, by name, had gone to a ball without her papa's permission; (the papa was old *Germont*, temporarily transferred from *Alfredo*;) that her papa lectured her on the subject, and that she was soon afterward—in consequence not of the lecture but of the ball—attacked with a violent headache, which became worse and worse until at last she died. This new reading will not bear a very strict examination; but it hangs together more or less closely, and it may be told to the innocent—which is more than can be said of the original story.

FORBIDDEN WORKS.

The dramatic masterpiece of the younger Dumas could no more pass through the licensing office than a camel could pass through the eye of a needle; and the very existence of such a work seems to me to justify the existence of a censorship for stage plays. The dramatic censorship was, in fact, not introduced in England from any general love of arbitrary restriction, nor with any view of controlling the expression of political opinion. "Gustavus III." was forbidden in France, "Un Ballo in Maschera" in Italy, because in each of these operas a monarch is assassinated on the stage. "Masaniello," for similar reasons, was long objected to in despotic countries, and was only allowed to be played with an entirely new and fundamentally changed libretto, under the title of "Fenella, or the Dumb Girl." "Le Prophète" even now is only [illegible] of Ghent," and yet in all those countries where either Kings alone, or both Kings and priests, are so much revered, not only "La Traviata," but "La Dame aux Camélias" and all kinds of immoral dramas are freely tolerated. Indeed, in England, though the censor is bound to allow no insults to be offered in the plays which come before him, either to religion or to the State, it was as a safeguard against "unchaste, uncomely, and shameful speeches and many other enormities" that our censorship was first instituted precisely three hundred years ago. Oddly enough, the first dramatic censor was the Lord Mayor of London, who, advised by his Council, ordered in the year 1574, "That no play shall be acted till first perused and allowed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen;" with many other restrictions. "But these orders were not so well observed as they should be," says Stow; "the lewd matters of plays increased, and they were thought dangerous to religion, the State, honesty, and manners, and also for infection in time of sickness. Wherefore they were afterward for some time totally suppressed." Dramatic performances were again started, again suppressed (under the Commonwealth), and started again a third time, when, in 1737, by way of retaliation for the satire with which Fielding had attacked the Government in "Pasquin" and other pieces, an act of Parliament was passed forbidding the representation of any play not previously licensed by the Lord Chamberlain. The measure was very unpopular at the time; and the dramatic censorship would be a very unpopular institution now but for the thoroughly objectionable character of the works against which it has now and then to declare itself. People have their doubts as to whether such a thing as a censorship ought to be allowed in a free country; but they console themselves for its existence by reflecting that it at least has the effect of preventing "La Dame aux Camélias" from being represented.

THE NEW CENSOR.

Mr. Pigott, the newly-appointed reader, has too keen an appreciation of literary and dramatic merit to forbid the performance of any piece really worth seeing from overscrupulousness on the point of propriety; but the character of the English stage is in his hands, and Alexander Dumas, the younger, will, I fancy, have no more chance of making himself known to the English play-going public under Mr. Pigott than he has hitherto had under Mr. Donne. I do not know whether the reader of plays receives any fixed salary; but I know (and have often heard managers grumble at the fact) that he is feed for every piece submitted to him at the rate of one guinea per act. Thus, for looking through "Led Astray" the reader must have received six guineas, which is better than paying half a guinea to witness its performance. Wagner's trilogy would bring in £15 15s., and Mr. Pigott's numerous friends would wish him no more fortune than to have to examine every year a few dozen such works as "Celestina, or the Trajicke Comedy of Calisto and Melibea, wherein is contained, besides the pleasantenesse and sweetnesse of the stile, many philosophical sentences and profitable instructions necessary for the younger sort, showing the deceits and subtilties housed in the bosoms of false and wanton servants." This play, of Spanish origin, is the longest ever published, and consists of no less than twenty-one acts.

S. E.

A MIRACLE IN MILWAUKEE.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE REPORTED FROM THE CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME—SUPERNATURAL CURE OF A SISTER IN THE LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION.

Rev. Father Krautbauer, Chaplain of the Convent of Notre Dame, in Milwaukee, Wis., has given the editor of the *Catholic Vindicator* what he calls "the facts" concerning a miracle that was performed at the chapel of the convent on the 17th of June last, through the interposition of the Blessed Virgin in behalf of a faithful and devoted client, Miss Maria Rossmann, a native of Hanover, aged at the time over nineteen years. He says:

"The particulars regarding the picture before which the above-named invalid poured forth her devotions immediately before her miraculous cure, are as follows: Right Rev. Bishop Henni, when about to return from the late Vatican Council, purchased an exact copy, as regards size, character of painting, and material, having been painted on wood, of the miraculous picture of our Mother of Perpetual Succor, preserved in the Church of St. Alphonsus of the Redemptorist Fathers, in Rome, this copy having been blessed by the Holy Father, Pius IX., and touched to the original miraculous picture itself. Right Rev. Bishop Henni, for the sake of greater security in the conveyance of the picture to its destination, caused it to be boxed, labeling both the box and the picture itself with the address of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, Milwaukee, and shipped it in another vessel than that on which he himself sailed on his return. It arrived safely, and is now located over the Virgin's altar in the above-named convent, and before it the miracle we are about to relate took place. The following are the particulars in a brief form: Maria Rossman was taken seriously ill in September, 1873, in the convent above named, being at the time a candidate. The best medical attendance the city could furnish was engaged to treat her, all declaring her case to be pulmonary consumption. She continued to decline until all hope of recovery was abandoned even by her physicians. When her condition was pronounced hopeless, on the 21st of February last, the chaplain administered to her the last sacraments of holy eucharist and extreme unction; she was at that time so weak as to be unable to leave her bed, and could only be removed by the hands of others. She lingered, declining, until May 25, when the chaplain again administered the Holy Viaticum and the benediction of the church in *articulo mortis*; then her physicians declared that she could not survive more than twenty-four hours. In this condition she begged of the Sisters to carry her into the chapel, that there she might pray for a little time. After much urging on her part her supposed dying request was granted, she was taken to the chapel and there prayed before the picture aforementioned for about one quarter of an hour; she then arose, alone, walked through the convent, presenting herself before the Sisters and joyfully proclaimed herself cured. Drs. Zelowski and Flynn, her previous attendants, were notified of the change, but declined to credit the stated cure until they had ocular proof. They called and saw the young girl, when they at once pronounced the cure a miracle, and expressed themselves as ready to testify to its miraculous origin. Lest the cure might prove transient, or be only apparent and due to nervous excitement, nothing was said about the matter. The patient was sent into the country, from which she returned improved, and has continued to improve, and at present is enjoying good health and is able to perform a full share of the arduous labors of the establishment. We have seen the subject of the miracle and are personally able to vouch for her apparently fully restored health, and we are also able to vouch for the perfect reliability of the source from which these facts are derived."

HEREDITARY MANIA FOR SUICIDE.

In his remarkable work, *Mind and Body*, Dr. Maudsley gives many curious instances of hereditary mania exhibiting itself in various ways, but we do not remember such a case of hereditary mania for suicide as that lately mentioned by the Paris *Evénement*. A few weeks ago some boatmen on the Seine discovered in the water the body of a man, whose pockets were full of pebbles, and who appeared to have been in the water several days. He proved to be a M. Jules Delmas, who was regarded as very happy in his domestic and other relations. A few evenings before, he and his wife had gone out shopping on the Boulevard Battignoller, and were on their way home when, as though struck by a sudden thought, Delmas said: "Oh, look here, I have somewhere to go, and it's a long way, so there is no good in your coming with me; you can go home;" and left her. It grew late, still he did not return, and she became extremely anxious. The following morning a note arrived from him. She seized it and read: "Forgive me, my poor Margaret. I am going to cause you one more vexation, but at all events it will be the last. I go to rejoin my father and mother." The father was killed by throwing himself from an omnibus; the mother by throwing herself from a window; the sister suffocated herself.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* says: "The fire which recently occurred in Badlam's block, was supposed by Mr. Giffin, who occupied the rooms in which it took, to have originated spontaneously. Among the débris thrown out of the building after the fire, on Friday, Aug. 21, were some old oiled rags. They were saturated with water. They have been kicking about in the yard since the fire, F. S. Munro, who occupies the middle store in the block, having only a few days since turned them over with his foot. Thursday morning, 3d inst., a smoke was seen issuing from this bunch of rags by Mr. Munro, who watched till flames broke out. There were several eye-witnesses to this incident, who have been converted to the theory of spontaneous combustion."

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH YESTERDAY.

ASSISTANT PASTOR HALLIDAY'S REMARKS—REFERRING TO THE RECENT TROUBLE.

Rev. Mr. Halliday officiated at the morning services yesterday in Plymouth Church, and in offering prayer he referred to the recent troubles in which the Pastor of the church had been involved. He prayed that his efforts in the future might be accompanied by the Divine spirit. He hoped that Divine protection would be vouchsafed to him during his absence, and that in good time he would return to them refreshed and invigorated, and confer a blessing upon the city and upon the nation by his zealous labors. At the conclusion of the preliminary services he preached from the second chapter of Nehemiah. After describing the condition in which Jerusalem was found after the Jews had returned from their captivity, and referring to the zeal and energy with which Nehemiah commenced to rebuild the walls of the city which were broken down, he said it seemed to him that the words of his text were especially fitted for the members of Plymouth Church at this particular time. By the providence of God they had assigned to them a conspicuity assigned to almost no other congregation. This notoriety which had been constantly increasing, had come to them from the teachings of the Pastor. He was very far from undervaluing other agencies which existed among themselves, but he believed it was especially to be attributed to the wisdom and influence, to the teaching given from that platform that Plymouth Church owed the distinction which it has attained before this country and other nations. They should be thankful that God had given them such a leader, one who was so capable of leading to a higher and better life. He never for a moment doubted the love and esteem in which their Pastor was held by them, but while they were all too proud of him, he would ask if there has not been some work that has remained unperformed. While he had no doubt of their respect for him, he was yet constrained to ask whether the wall of the city had been yet completed by their united labors? Had they prayed for their Pastor with that fervor which his interest required? or had not some of them been content to luxuriate in the lecture-room, neglecting to build up the wall as a strong tower of defense around them. There was prevailing among them, he said, the notion that Mr. Beecher hardly needed prayer; but if he was not mistaken, some of them had recently become awakened by a new and grand feeling, and had in a manner a baptism of sympathy they never experienced before. Let it, therefore, be the earnest, honest determination of all to perform that portion of their labor in the Church which still remained before them. When Nehemiah was asked to set aside the work of rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem by those who had conspired to draw him away from his task, he replied: "Why should the work cease while I leave it and come down to you; I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down." So it should be with the congregation of Plymouth Church. They should not heed those who might seek to draw them away from the work they had in hand. He then referred to the Sunday-schools, and exhorted those who had not yet labored in their interest to make a beginning either by becoming a teacher or a visitor. Tempted they would be, he said, to leave the work to come down to some village in the plain, but no matter what might be the messages sent to them, or through what channel they might come, they should be deaf and blind to them. Their answer to all such should be, "We have a great work to do; why should we come down to thee?"

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE—MRS. OVINGTON'S NOTE AND MR. TILTON'S REPLY.

It was known in Brooklyn on Saturday evening that Mrs. Ovington had called at Mr. Tilton's place in Livingston street and expressed a wish to see him, but it was thought she merely called to consult him in reference to sending his children to school. From the tone of the following correspondence it would appear that she had something more important to communicate:

No. 148 HICKS STREET, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874.

MR. TILTON: Can you call upon me this afternoon? I would very much like to say a few words to you. Elizabeth has left our house for a day or two. Be kind enough to return answer by bearer, and greatly oblige,

MRS. E. J. OVINGTON.

Mr. Tilton promptly replied to the above note in a communication in words as follows:

No. 174 LIVINGSTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1874.

Mrs. E. J. Ovington:

MADAME: I was surprised to learn that you had called at my house last evening, and still more surprised to receive from you to-day a letter requesting me to call at yours.

Allow me to remind you that shortly after Mrs. Tilton, by your connivance, deserted her home and went to reside with your family, I called upon you in order to say that if she wished any articles from our house she had only to name them and they would be sent to her, or, if she wished to revisit the house in order to select and pack the articles under her own supervision, I would retire for a day to enable her to do so without embarrassment. You and your husband chose to misstate the facts, spirit and motive, of this interview, and communicated to the public press the base insinuation that I had taken advantage of your husband's absence in order to invade your house and to force my way into Mrs. Tilton's presence.

Since that time, various reports originating in your family have appeared in the public prints to the effect that you had sequestered Mrs. Tilton in this place, or that, in city or country, keeping her whereabouts a profound secret, lest I should be tempted to pursue her with violence.

Moreover, my daughter Florence, though desired by her mother to visit her, (it being the mother's right to see her child,) was for a long time refused access to Mrs. Tilton through your agency and was subjected thereby to great pain and mortification.

In view of these and other similar facts, not a few in number, and in view also of the still more serious fact that you were the willing agent of Mr. Beecher's advisers in tempting Mrs. Tilton to desert her home to join her husband's enemies, to conspire with them in demanding her own exposure, and finally to be practically flung away by them and publicly insulted by Mr. Beecher's committee and the *Christian Union*, I feel it my duty to inform you that I cannot accept an invitation to visit your house either now or hereafter.

Yours truly, THEODORE TILTON.

After receiving Mr. Tilton's letter on Saturday evening, Mrs. Ovington called again at his residence, and informed him that she desired to confer with him in connection with important matters arising out of the difficulty with Mr. Beecher. Mr. Tilton replied that, however much he respected her as an individual, he could not think of consulting with herself or her husband in reference to the case any more than he would with Mr. and Mrs. Beecher. The object of Mrs. Ovington's interview with him has not transpired, and various speculations were made yesterday in Brooklyn on this point. Mr. Moulton has not yet returned, and his friends cannot say when he will be home. Under these circumstances it is difficult to say what new complications may arise in the case.

MR. BEECHER IN THE MOUNTAINS.

HIS SERMON YESTERDAY BEFORE A LARGE CONGREGATION AT TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. H., Sept. 6.—The eagerness to hear the great preacher increases from Sunday to Sunday, and a much larger number of people came from all directions to attend the religious services here this morning than on any previous occasion during the present season. Three special trains were run to accommodate the inhabitants of the surrounding country—one from Plymouth, N. H., with ten cars crowded inside and on the platforms; another from Montpelier, Vt., with three crowded cars, and the other from Fabyans, with four cars well filled. It is estimated that about 1,000 persons were brought by these trains. Of carriages, bringing worshipers from localities not on the line of the railways, there were at least eighty, of all descriptions. Not only was the immense parlor filled to overflowing, and packed more closely, if possible, than ordinarily, but the corridors within hearing distance were crowded, and at the windows of the rooms on the piazzas as many were gathered as could from these points hear Mr. Beecher's voice or see his face, while others in large numbers were unable to get near enough either to see or hear. There were in all—including the guests of the house, of whom there are 260—probably not less than 2,000 persons in attendance. Among the hearers were Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and daughters, Gen. Fiske and wife, and the family of the Hon. Carl Schurz.

The exercises were opened by the singing of the 199th hymn of the Plymouth collection, beginning—

Come thou Almighty King,
Help us Thy name to sing;
Help us to praise.

This hymn and the one which followed were read by Mr. Beecher, and sung by an impromptu choir, accompanied by the congregation. The lesson of the morning comprised a portion of the ninth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke, beginning with the twenty-eighth verse. An earnest, touching prayer was offered. At the conclusion of the prayer the 564th hymn was sung, the first words of which are

"Awake my soul, stretch every nerve,
And press with vigor on."

Of the sermon which followed, and which was delivered with great power and feeling, the following is a condensed report. Mr. Beecher said:

I propose to give a historic discourse mainly this morning, tracing the line of events which preceded and followed immediately that scene of unparalleled simplicity and beauty of which we read—the Transfiguration. I scarcely know of another point in the narrative of our Master's life around which there are so many interesting questions, and from which may be drawn so many threads woven into instruction so perfectly and of such importance. The first question that arises is in regard to the time. So you, perhaps, bear in mind in the narrative which we read from Luke it is said: "About an eight days after these sayings"—about a week as we should say—"He took Peter, John, and James, and went up into a mountain to pray." These three disciples seem to have been the most intelligent and the most useful of the band. They were the ones that almost always accompanied the Savior; they seem to have been men of some mark and character. Certainly they proved afterward that they were more active than any of the others; they had a natural ascendency over their fellow disciples and so excited envy and jealousy among them. We have to look into the Evangelists to see when it was and where it was that the steps were begun which led to this grand culmination on the mountain top and this transcendent vision and glory, and what those steps were. Our Savior's whole active ministry probably did not overstep fifteen months. The great bulk of His miracles and instructions were included in one year. Of this time two months, perhaps, were spent actively in Judea, and perhaps one month in Perea and the rest in Galilee. It was there that his fame began. The reason of His fame, when you come to trace it back to the very root, was that He was the most perfect Jew that the Jews had ever seen or heard of. He was a Jew after the strictest type. He knew He was descended from the old and revered ancestral Jewish stock. He conformed to the usages of the Jews; He represented to the Jewish common people, in whose hearts dwelt sentiments of patriotism, the strongest and most perfect Jew, and when he began to work miracles they said, "Another prophet is come," and when they witnessed the miracles of the loaves and fishes their enthusiasm knew no bounds, and they undertook to take Him and make Him a King, but he refused, and determined to depart. The disciples themselves were caught up in that enthusiasm, and He rebuked them, and compelled them to enter the boats and pass to the other side, and when He had sent them off He went back into the mountain to pray. The people were disappointed at His refusal to be King, and they said of Him, "He is a sham, He is a pretender, He has no heart, no nerve, no muscle; He is nothing" and He was never popular afterward. From that time the ears of the people were shut to Him, and they treated Him not only with unfaith, but with scorn and contempt, rejecting His teaching. Mr. Beecher here traced the life of Christ from this point down to the time when the scene of the Transfiguration occurred, detailing His experience in the various places that He visited, describing His grief and discouragement at the reception which He and His instructions received. Then he recounted incidents connected with that scene, delineating at length the characters of Moses and Elias, who appeared with the Savior as witnesses of his glorification. The fact that Peter desired that they should build tabernacles and stay on the Mount of Transfiguration, instead of going down to the foot of the mountain and ministering to cheer his fellow-men who were in trouble, there, was made the basis of a valuable lesson addressed to those who were inclined, when glorious experiences are vouchsafed to them, to remain in those experiences, instead of returning to their duty as men belonging to the lower sphere while traveling toward the other. Then he proceeded to explain the intent of the Transfiguration. Said he:

It is a matter profoundly to be grateful for that our Savior was bodily tired and hungry, an outcast at times; that He had not where to lay His head; that He was homesick. There is nothing more touching than the homesickness of Christ. He had wrought until His body seemed spent; had come to the very climax of His popularity, and He had been rejected by His own people. Now no man who loves his nation can bear to be set aside from it. I know that in the old days of the anti-slavery conflict there was nothing that ever pierced my soul more deeply than that I loved this land, and that I was shut out from more than half of it, and I understand how Christ felt when he was rejected by his people, and was spent by labor, and was worn out by grief of heart, and longed for the wilderness. No man undertakes to do great things for his time and for his people that he does not sometimes long for the wilderness, for the more you love men the more impossible it is sometimes to endure them. Sometimes men go into the forest when the trees seem more to them than the selfishness and heartlessness of men, and it is comforting to me to know that my Master was homesick and worksick, and longed to get into the wilderness where no man could find him. Being in human conditions and sufferings, when humanity suffered he was discouraged, and it was necessary that he should be built up again, and it pleased God to pour balm and consolation into His soul and give Him invigoration. He had hours of darkness and He had hours of illumination, and He needed these hours of illumination to arm Him for the last scene of His forty days' passion. The transfiguration was meant to comfort the apostles. Peter, James, and John were to go with Him to Jerusalem; there He was to have a month of conflict with the educated scholarly Jews before He went among the common people and was crucified and buried out of sight. That was a very perilous time for the disciples, the three days of darkness, when their Master, being cut off, was entombed, and when there was nothing for their senses. How should the disciple band hold together? Well, do you not know that the imagination is a stronger element than the reason? You might suspect it from the fact that the Bible employs the imagination ten times where it does philosophy once. When old people go back to childhood what things do they most remember? Are they arguments? Not at all. They are things which have impressed themselves on their imagination; and when the disciples went down to Jerusalem and saw Christ arrested, carried before the tribunals, subjected to a mock trial, condemned, dragged forth ignominiously, scoffed at, taunted, lifted up on the cross, crucified; when they saw His enemies triumphant and exultant, Christ buried, the stone rolled up, the tomb sealed, and saw guards placed to watch the sepulchre, there was every inducement in the world for them to have said to themselves, "You have been living like a bubble, and it has burst; it is ended—it is gone." And they could not give a reason for thinking that it was not gone; there was nothing that they could understand which helped their faith; but they remembered how Christ looked when working miracles, when performing deeds of mercy, and when before them in transfiguration on the mountain top, and against their reason and their senses, there was something that led them to hold on till the stone was rolled away, and Christ appeared again to their longing vision. As then, the transfiguration was a comfort to the heart of Jesus, so it was a preparation of the disciples for the tribulation which was before them, keeping them steadfast to the end. Christian brethren, there is some instruction that ought to be drawn out of this beautiful picture to you and to me. It has been as a bosom to a child to me. I have sucked at it as a babe at its mother's breast, and have been made stronger, healthier, patienter, better by that which flows to me from this heavenly vision. To every one come first or last these luminous hours. Alas! most men use them as their hours of luxury, and they say, "Oh, if we could always feel so! Oh, if we could always be just as we were at the end of that meeting, when the last hymn was sung and the last stanza was sounded out! Oh! if we could always be as we were at the winding up of such a sermon that aroused and inspired us! Oh! if we could always live in such moods! But they are so transient they do not see them sometimes for months, and sometimes not for years. They are not concatenated; they do not become our life. A transfiguration seven times a week I think would be without instruction. It is solitariness that makes a thing striking: things that we do over and over again every day are trite, and leave no impression upon us. Those hours of illumination which God gives to men are precious hours. But you want to repeat them. You want to build tabernacles and sit down in them. Men's idea of being a Christian is to have a roaring good time and to sing hymns till they feel like angels; to stay on the Mount of Transfiguration while the devil is working at the bottom of it; but that is not the true idea. Being a Christian does not take you out of life, nor redeem you from the laws of this world, or from social disturbances, or from political exigencies. We are workers with God. Where tears fall, where breaking hearts are, and where sorrows gush like springs from the mountain, there is where we live and where we should be, and if we are occasionally taken into these higher experiences, let us bless God for them, and use them to strengthen us for lower ones. Many and many a man is working out his salvation better in tears and under burdens than when he seems to himself to be an angel about to fly to the kingdom of glory. It is not when you feel best that you are best, but when you suffer most, and suffer most patiently under burdens and trials. Not when he rides into the city after a victory is the general most noble, but when he is in the wilderness and everything is dark and lowering, and by his courage and indomitable perseverance he overcomes obstacles. It is when a man rises above his circumstances and moods that true manhood shows itself in him. These luminous hours ought also to be used to determine duties and courses. "What shall a man do?" is a question that is occurring every day, and what a man shall do will be settled by a higher or lower court; in common life the lower court of man's nature, where pride, and selfishness, and avarice, and vanity reside, settles almost every question, and it almost always settles it wrong. It says, "Take care of yourself; if every man would take care of one the whole would be taken care of." A man's first impulse, if he be a man, is to do the best, the noblest, the ripest thing; but he says, "Let me take a second thought;" and that second thought always lowers the tone of his manliness. But in those hours when your best nature is in the ascendant, then is the time to settle your method of procedure. Take your highest thoughts and follow them. One other thing: After all the beauty and solemnity of this wonderful miracle wrought upon the person of Jesus Christ, and after all the instruction connected with it, it still comes back to me in the light of the Apostle's joyful yet sad utterance—"Now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face." We are poor children. All of us are ignorant. We know in part; we are partialists. Nobody knows a great deal; but the time is coming when we shall know as we are known.

Christian brethren, ere long we shall stand in Zion, and before God. We shall see Him as He is. We shall be like Him, and we shall rejoice with Him forever and forever. May He so incline your hearts to wisdom, your souls to love, and your lives to faith and to holy obedience that, when, brighter a thousand times than Mount Hermon and the transfiguration, the vision of God shall rise upon you in the other life, your eye shall not blench nor your heart be daunted.

The sermon being ended, a collection was taken up—in the language of Mr. Beecher—"To release a widow from the thrall and bondage of a mortgage;" and then the services were closed with the doxology and benediction.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS FIRE ON THE GERMAN MEN-OF-WAR AND ARE SHELLED IN TURN.

SANTANDER, Sept. 6.—The German men-of-war Nautilus and Albatross returned to this port last evening from San Sebastian. The Carlists fired on them from Guetaria, ten miles west of San Sebastian. The Germans replied by throwing twenty-four shells into the town.

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF MADRID—CARLISTS AT CASTRO-URDIALES.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—Gen. Primo de Rivera has been appointed Captain-General of Madrid.

The *Gazette* states that the Carlists have made three attacks on Castro-Urdiales. The garrison made a vigorous defense, and in each case the besiegers met with a repulse.

REPORTED THREE DAYS' BATTLE.

BAYONNE, Sept. 6.—According to Carlist advices, desperate fighting has been going on between Castillo and Pobla, in Catalonia, and the Republican losses are very heavy.

RELIEF OF PUYCERDA—HEAVY FIGHTING.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—Gen. Dominiquez has arrived at Puycerda after defeating the Carlists under Seballs. The Republicans suffered heavily, and the town is crowded with wounded. The Carlists were attacked while retreating from Puycerda and lost 700 killed and wounded.

FRANCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC—DISTURBANCES IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—There were serious disturbances at Méze, in the Department of Herault, on the 4th of September—the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic. The gendarmes fired on the rioters, of whom one was killed and nineteen wounded. Reinforcements of infantry and cavalry were immediately ordered to Méze, and entered the town yesterday. No further trouble is apprehended.

Slight disturbances are reported in other places on the 4th inst., and at Lyons several arrests were made.

VICTOR HUGO DECLARES PEACE IMPOSSIBLE TILL AFTER ANOTHER WAR.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Victor Hugo has written a letter declining an invitation to the Peace Congress at Geneva. He says peace cannot be established until another war has been fought between France and Germany. He points to the existence of a deep and undying hatred between the two countries, and declares the war will be a duel between the principles of monarchy and republicanism.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

OPENING OF THE CONGRESS AT FREIDBURG—PROTESTANT CONFERENCE INVITED.

FREIDBURG, Sept. 6.—The Congress of Old Catholics met in this city to-day, Dr. Schulze presiding. One hundred and thirty delegates attended the opening session. The United States were represented by Chauncey Langdon.

The President announced that Dr. Dollinger had summoned a conference of the Evangelical, Greek, and Anglican clergy at Bonn on the 14th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRISH RIFLEMEN SAIL FOR NEW-YORK—A. T. STEWART.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Irish team of riflemen embarked at Queenstown to-day in the steam-ship Scotia for New-York. Their departure was witnessed by a large and very enthusiastic crowd.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New-York, is also a passenger on the Scotia.

BELGIUM.

THE SPANISH MINISTER RECEIVED.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6.—The Spanish Minister to Belgium has presented his credentials.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

REPORTED SETTLEMENT OF THE FORMOSA DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Shanghai reports that the difficulty between China and Japan in regard to Formosa has been settled.

INDIA.

FAVORABLE WEATHER FOR CROPS—THE REGION OF FAMINE.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.—Favorable rains have fallen during the past week, and the crop prospects are fair or excellent everywhere, except in the Hoogly District. The Government is in hopes of being able to close its relief operations in fifteen districts by October next, but ten other districts will still require help for an indefinite period.

THE CITY OF PEKING.

THE TRIP TO BOSTON—SUCCESSFUL TRIAL.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamer City of Peking arrived off this port this evening at 8 o'clock, on her third great excursion, the object of this one being to test the speed, machinery, and sea-going qualities of the ship. Messrs. John Roach & Sons, the builders, preferred to have her thus tested before sending her on a voyage. The Peking's visit here is a surprise, even to the members of the excursion. The announcement before departure from New-York was that the vessel would make an excursion of forty-eight hours to sea, and return. After leaving New-York Bay the excursionists learned that there was a Boston pilot on board, and an inquiry of the managing director elicited the fact that the expedition would go to Boston if wind and weather permitted. She now lies ten miles off, and will come up in the morning.

The Peking left her dock in the North River at 12:15 P. M. Saturday, passed Sandy Hook at 2:40 P. M. and Fire Island at 5:15 P. M. At 2:35 P. M. she passed the National Line steamer The Queen, which left her dock a few minutes before the Peking. The Greece, which left an hour ahead, was passed at 3 P. M., and the Utopia, which sailed at 11 A. M. was passed at 7 P. M. The steamers City of Richmond, Republic and China, which sailed soon after the Peking, were all spars down astern at 6:30 P. M. From the time of leaving port until 2:30 Sunday morning, the Peking ran an average of fourteen and a half nautical miles per hour, on an average of fifty-one revolutions per minute of her machinery. The highest pressure of steam was fifty-seven pounds, and the greatest number of revolutions fifty-three per minute. At 2:30 Sunday morning the engines were slowed to half speed, in consequence of heavy fog, and the engines were stopped every half hour for soundings, until Nantucket South Shoals were passed. The weather continued thick until 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when the fog lifted and full speed was resumed. The excursion party numbers 133 gentlemen, among whom were W. E. Church and S. Iwanaga, of the Japanese Embassy; Rufus Hatch, Managing Director, and Messrs. F. Alexandre, F. K. Talbot, and J. D. Smith, Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; G. S. Forrest, Vice President of the Panama Railroad Company; John Roach, the builder of the City of Peking; T. T. Johnson, Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; E. K. Collins, H. K. Thurber, Lawrence Jerome, James McCreery, G. H. Mumford, Vice President, and A. S. Brown and A. H. Watson, officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and F. A. Miller and Commander R. W. Meade, United States Navy.

On Sunday morning religious services were conducted in the saloon of the Peking by Capt. Griffin, the members of the excursion and the officers and crew being invited to participate. The music consisted of compositions of J. R. Thomas, written for Mr. Hatch, and was rendered by Messrs. [illegible] Whitney, of Boston, and Baird, Barth, Clark, and Hall, of New-York, and instrumentalists from Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. The whole service was impressive, and the attendance full. During the day, Sunday, Prof. Pierce, pianist, of New-York, entertained the company with selections from sacred compositions.

The City of Peking will remain here a day or two, and a reception will be held during the day and evening of Monday to afford the citizens of Boston and vicinity an opportunity to visit and inspect the ship.

The Associated Press is indebted to Capt. Hallett, of the steamer General Whitney, for bringing a reporter to this city.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The following dispatch, received here this evening, explains itself:

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 5, 1874.

Hon. George E. Spencer, Care Thomas C. Fullerton No. 311 D street, North-west, Washington, D. C.:

An attempt was made on the night of the 3d inst. to assassinate United States Marshal Thomas, as he and another gentleman were returning from a political meeting. The assassin, who was concealed in the bushes by the roadside, shot at him as he passed, but owing to the darkness missed his aim. No cause is assigned for the cowardly act, except the active part Capt. Thomas has taken in this political campaign. JAMES H. GOFF.

GOV. BROWN AT TRENTON, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 6.—The *Appeal's* Trenton correspondence says: Gov. Brown has arrived there to assist in bringing the parties who recently murdered the negro prisoners to justice. It is asserted that ten of the negroes taken from the jail escaped, although no trace of their bodies have been found. The report lacks confirmation.

PROPOSED CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS ON THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—During the recent visit to Washington of Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee, it was agreed to aid and support the call for a convention of Republicans of the Southern States, to meet at Atlanta on the 12th of October. It is desired that the most thoughtful, wise, and fair-minded men from each State be appointed as delegates to this convention, the object being to set forth to the nation the true condition of the South, and show the needs and suggest the reforms necessary to secure a perfect reconstruction of those States. It is expected the President, Vice President, and others of national reputation will be present. Owing to the short notice it is agreed the Executive committees of each Southern State, or their Chairmen, appoint the delegates. This movement has the indorsement and co-operation of prominent Republicans in all sections. The following appointments have been made by Boulds Baker, of Texas: Gen. B. G. Shields, Ex-Governors, C. M. Pease, A. J. Hamilton, and E. J. Davis; Judges, Wesley, Ogden, M. B. Walker, J. D. McAdoo, C. B. Sabin, A. Timering, and W. M. Chambers; Gen. A. B. Norton, Col. T. W. Minor, Gen. A. G. Mallory, Col. George W. Pascal, Walter Burton, N. W. Cuney, and Richard Allen.

THE LYNCHING AT NICHOLASVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—Gov. Leslie yesterday instructed Judge Phillips, of Jessamine County, to cause the arrest of all persons engaged in the lynching of the negro at Nicholasville, on Friday night last, directing, if necessary, that the Sheriff should summon the entire power of the county to bring the guilty parties to justice.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the South Atlantic and East Atlantic coasts. It has fallen quite low in the extreme North-west, and the storm centre that was over the Texas coast is now probably in the interior of that State. Diminishing south-east winds prevail on the western Gulf coast, with cloudy weather and southerly winds, with clear weather and higher temperature prevail over the north-west and upper lake region. The rivers have risen at Memphis, and fallen at Nashville and Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday, over the South Atlantic States stationary barometer and temperature, light easterly winds, foggy, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, stationary followed by falling barometer, higher temperature, south-east and south-west winds and generally clear weather.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, the North-west and the upper lake region, stationary and falling barometer, south and east winds, higher temperature, and increasing cloudiness.

Over the lower lakes, stationary barometer, westerly winds, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

Over New-England, rising barometer, westerly winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy and partly clear weather.

Over the Middle States, stationary barometer, westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	65°	68°	3:30 P. M.	70°	78°
6 A. M.	62°	68°	6 P. M.	66°	75°
9 A. M.	66°	70°	9 P. M.	64°	72°
12 M.	70°	75°	12 P. M.	63°	70°

Average temperature yesterday.......72°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......65¾°

Last week the Fairbanks Scale Company manufactured 800 scales, including seventy-eight large hay, stock, and railroad track scales. Since the opening of the year they have run their factory on orders, and at the present time they are far behind their orders. The business, so far this year, is in excess of any in the history of the firm—*St. Johnsbury Caledonian*, Sept. 4.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS SOUR STOMACH, DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY, ARE SPEEDILY CURED BY DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. IT REMOVES ALL SORENESS OF THE BOWELS, QUIETS THE STOMACH, AND RESTORES ITS NATURAL ACTION. AS A FAMILY REMEDY FOR MANY AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, PREVALENT AMONG CHILDREN AND ADULTS IN THE SUMMER MONTHS, IT IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED, BEING PROMPT IN ITS OPERATION, PERFECTLY SAFE, AND EASILY ADMINISTERED.—*Advertisement.*

Use Burnett's Kalliston after Sea Bathing. Its effect relieves the disagreeable action of salt water and the sun.—*Advertisement.*

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Holmes' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph Protects each window and door of the house. Twelve years' practical experience. No house secure or complete without it. Removed to No. 571 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Fall Styles of Gentlemen's Hats are Ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau st.

Tourists Should Obtain Landborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

Henry S. Nash has abandoned No. 44 West 23d st. His address is No. 52 Stevens Building, 27th st.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder has never had a rival as an annihilator of insects and bugs.

MARRIED.

PORTER—LEONARD.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mason Noble, of Sheffield, Mass., JULIUS W. PORTER, of Lake Dunmore, Vt., to HATTIE E. CHEADELLE LEONARD, youngest daughter of Jason S. Leonard, of this City.

WARREN—ROBBINS.—At Plymouth, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Edward H. Hall, JAMES WARREN, of Yonkers, N. Y., to CATHARINE R., daughter of Daniel J. Robbins, of Plymouth.

DIED.

BATES.—On Saturday, Sept. 5, CHARLES W. BATES, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. William Gerard, No. 47 East 23d st., on Monday, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock M. Interment at Woodlawn.

BEAM.—On Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874, at Pompton Plains, N. J., CONRAD BEAM, aged 78 years.

Funeral services in the church at 2 o'clock P. M. Take Midland Railway, (via Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City to Marion on West End,) at 9 A. M.

BECKLEY.—At Stirling, Morris County, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 4, of typhoid fever, SAMUEL LESLIE BECKLEY, only son of Samuel M. and Margaret D. Beckley, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 132 East 24th st., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

BIRKBECK.—At Great Neck, Long Island, Sept. 5, 1874, EMILY W., eldest daughter of John and the late Laura Birkbeck.

Funeral on Tuesday at 9 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 11:15 train from Great Neck, to convey friends to Green Wood Cemetery.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Briar Cliff, Sing Sing, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 4, 1874, PETER R. BRINCKERHOFF, aged 70 years and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from All Saints', Briar Cliff, on Monday, Sept. 7, at 12:30 o'clock. Train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 10:45 A. M.

CODINGTON.—On Sunday, Sept. 6, 1874, GEORGE F. CODINGTON, relict of 1812, aged 81 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 1 o'clock train from 30th st. at Yonkers.

COLEMAN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, Saturday, Sept. 5, JAMES W., brother of M. A., John, and R. J. Coleman, aged 36 years.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 73 Jefferson st., near Bedford av., Brooklyn, to St. Francis Church, at 10:30 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

DUNNING.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on 7th inst., at the residence of her father, ADALINE B., youngest daughter of G. W. and E. W. Soule, and wife of Wm. R. Dunning, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 31 Magnolia av., Elizabeth, N. J.

HENSHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 6th inst., at her late residence, Mrs. GRACE A. HENSHAW, widow of the late Joseph B. Henshaw.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Redeemer, 4th av. and Pacific st., on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M.

HOUGHTALIN.—At his residence, Saturday morning, Sept. 5, 1874, JOHN HOUGHTALIN, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 257 West 11th st., Tuesday morning, Sept. 8, to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

KEYSER.—On Jersey City Heights, Friday morning, Sept. 4, ARTHUR HAROLD CORNELL, second son of Robert B. and Sarah C. Keyser, aged 13 months and 8 days.

His remains were interred in Bergen Cemetery.

KIRBY.—On Sunday, Sept. 6, CHARLOTTE KIRBY, wife of Stephen R. Kirby, M. D., aged 76 years.

Funeral on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from her late residence, No. 211 West 23d st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LEWIS.—At Newtown, Conn., Sept. 4, 1874, GEORGE HUNTER, infant son of George H. and Julia B. Lewis, aged 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, No. 116 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, Monday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

QUINTARD.—Friday, Sept. 4, 1874, EDITH LOUISE, daughter of Mary Skiddy and Edward A. Quintard, aged 10 months.

Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Skiddy, at Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 7, at 2:15 P. M.

SHERIDAN.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 5, of diphtheria, FREDERICK NELSON, only son of Charles B. and Susette E. Sheridan, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 27 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his residence, No. 38 Perry st., New-York, on Monday, Sept. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PLUMMER.—At North Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 4, 1874, JENNIE LOUISE, only daughter of Geo. W. and Hattie A. Plummer, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at their residence on Jefferson av., on Monday, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, the 5th inst., Mrs. SARAH THOMPSON, at the residence of her eldest son, William Thomas Thompson, after a short illness, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family, also of her sons James, John, and Benjamin, members of Ionic Lodge, Zerubbabel Chapter, Ivanhoe Commandery, Press Lodge Knights of Pythias, Shinney Club, and the Stereotypers' Association are most respectfully invited to attend. The funeral will take place from her late residence, corner Franklin av. and 7th st., Morrisania, on Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M., via Fulton Ferry to Green-Wood Cemetery.

May her soul rest in peace.

TUNIS.—On Sunday, Sept. 6, at Plainfield, N. J., JABEZ C. TUNIS, aged 87 years 6 months.

Funeral from his late residence, corner of South and Union sts., on Tuesday, 8th inst. Cars leave Liberty st. at 12:40.

WOOD.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 4, DAVID AUGUSTUS WOOD, formerly of the firm of Wood Brothers, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 33 West 23d st., on Monday, Sept. 7, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken for interment to Bridgeport, Conn., where carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1776 1876

INTERNATIONAL

EXHIBITION.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

In accordance with the several Acts of the Congress of the United States, providing for the celebration of the

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

of American Independence, there will be held in FAIRMOUNT PARK, Philadelphia, in the year 1876, an

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 19th of April and closed on the 19th of October.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE.

To secure space for exhibits in the Buildings or the Park, early application should be made. The necessary forms for application, together with the Regulations for Exhibitors and needed information, will be forwarded on application to the Office of the Centennial Commission.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.

J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

THE SHELTERING ARMS,
129th st., corner 10th av.

The undersigned, in behalf of this institution, make a special appeal for $2,000 to supply an arrearage of $500 in August, and to pay the bills to the amount of $1,500, which will accrue in September, a month generally barren in receipts.

The current expenses, with the small deficiency excepted, have all been met up to the present time.

The increased pressure for admission for children whose mothers are utterly unable to carry them through these hard times, has lessened the receipts for support of the inmates, and forced the Trustees to rely upon charitable gifts to help in sustaining their four families of 135 little ones.

T. M. PETERS, President.
WOODBURY G. LANGDON, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1874. No. 749 5th av.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—646 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 9:30 A. M., returning at 12:15 noon. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IS HE HONEST?—READ HIS CHARACTER IN his face. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a first-class $3 magazine, sent three months on trial at 50 cents by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting will be held at No. 152 Franklin st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. A. STETTSON, JR., President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Fourteenth Ward Hotel.

THOMAS F. GEARY, President.
RICHARD H. MCGUIRE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1874.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting at their head-quarters, No. 384 Grand st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of affording members an opportunity of signing the pledge roll.

ROBT. MOORE, President.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of the above association will be held at the headquarters, No. 12 University place, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT B. CARPENTER, President.
GEO. W. ECKERT, Secretary.

FRENCH BURIALS.

INTERMENTS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

THE METROPOLITAN CEMETERIES—HOW FUNERALS ARE CONDUCTED IN PARIS TO-DAY—A CURIOUS MONOPOLY.

Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

The cemetery question continues to occupy a good deal of public attention in Paris, and as there is nothing lively or startling in the political world to-day, perhaps you will allow me to return to the article of M. Maxime Du Camp, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which is full of the most curious and interesting details concerning burials, past and present, in the French capital. I take it for granted that most of your readers are aware how funerals in Paris are conducted to-day; but, perhaps, they may not be quite so *au courant* of the burial customs of bygone times. Then the *lettre de faire part* was unknown, and the more simple process of "crying the body" was resorted to for the information of the friends and neighbors of the deceased. At all hours of the night and day the "sworn criers" went about the streets ringing their bells and shouting—

> "Reveillez-vous, gens qui dormez,
> Priez Dieu pour les trépassés,

to which they added the names and qualities of the deceased and the place and hour of his interment. These sinister newsmen were dressed in white garments, spotted with black tears, and adorned with black death-heads and cross-bones. How many children they frightened to death M. Maxime du Camp does not say, but he tells us, on the authority of the poet Saint-Amant, that they made the very dogs howl and tremble. Up to the beginning of the present century, the dead were, without respect to birth or age, all borne to their last resting-place in hand litters, as is the custom to-day for children. The "sworn criers" were deprived of their privileges by the great Revolution, but they possessed a funeral *matériel* which assured to them the service of almost all the burials. The municipality of Paris then took the burial trade in hand, and the charges were reduced to ten francs for children under seven, and twenty francs for adults. During the revolutionary period, it was not uncommon to come across a dead body and mourners waiting outside a wine shop, while the undertakers were refreshing themselves at the counter inside. To-day the *pompes funèbres*, or burial company, is a monopoly. Like all monopolies, it has its drawbacks, but these are, perhaps, more than made up for by the advantages it offers to the town, to the exercise of different religions, and to the poor. The service is divided into nine classes: the first costs 7,184 francs, and the last 18 francs 75 centimes; between these two extremes it may reasonably be said there is plenty of scope for the vanity or pockets of all classes. The town pays to the company five francs for everybody buried in the cemeteries of Paris, and in 1873 the sum under this head amounted to 217,890 francs, representing 43,578 burials; on the other hand, the company is bound to hand over to the representatives of recognized religions 56 per cent. of all the money it receives. This commission amounted in 1873 to nearly 2,000,000 francs, of which all but 78,000 francs went into the exchequer of the Catholic faith. The company is also bound to bury gratis those who have no means of paying; in the year just mentioned the number rose to 25,017, whereas the number of paying burials was only 18,561. The rich, therefore, pay for the poor. To satisfy the regular demands of a service which represents more than 100 interments a day, it is easy to understand that the *pompes funèbres* must possess a large *matériel* and *personnel*. The principal person in the funeral procession of to-day is not, as might be imagined, "the master of the ceremonies," but the *ordonnateur* or *commissaire*, who is the direct agent of the prefecture, and representative of the municipality. Nothing can be done without him. It is he who orders the body to be removed from the house, accompanies it to the church, and does not leave it till the grave is filled up. He is easily recognizable by the tricolored *cocarde* on his three-cornered hat, and by an ivory-knobbed cane, which he has only to raise in the air to make every cart or carriage stop to make room for the procession to pass. The employes of the *pompes funèbres* are, it appears, just as jolly companions in private life as their confrères, the undertakers of London. "The majority of them," says M. Maxime Du Camp, "are gay, so gay that many figure in the evening in the pantomimic ballets of the theatres, and some have gained a certain notoriety at the masked balls of the opera." Turning back to the past, the writer reminds us that before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes the Protestants possessed one cemetery, which was officially set apart for them; it was situated in the Rue des Saint Pères, on the spot now occupied by the Ecole des Pontes et Chaussées; but after the 22d of October, 1685, thrown outside the pale of common law, they were obliged to bury their dead in secret wherever they could. From two reports quoted it appears that these clandestine burials took place chiefly in private gardens at night time. The Police were on the track, and the most distinguished personages became spies to put down the "scandal." Even "Monsieur," brother to the King, turned informer, and we find him denouncing to Louis XIV. that he "saw in Rue St. Honoré a chariot covered with white, in which it was said were several bodies of the R. P. R. on their way to a cemetery near Roulle." However, these hostile distinctions have, happily, no longer any *raison d'être*; Catholics and Protestants, St. Peter and St. Paul, now lie in brotherhood side by side in the same resting-places, and the past is forgotten. So are many of the dead who at one time were famous. Who, for example, now thinks of young Lallemand, killed on June 3, 1820, in what was then called "*une echauffourée de libéraux?*" And yet for many years his tomb was the shrine of political pilgrims. The keepers of the cemetery watched in vain; every morning some threatening inscription was found written on the funeral slab. The Police were blamed, and the court cried out "*on sape le trône et l'autel;*" but the guilty parties remained invisible. The tomb of Manuel, whose death caused so much emotion, is only visited because Béranger is buried there, not far from Judith Lepère—his "Lisette." As for the statue of Gen. Foy, it is passed by with indifference, and nobody asks where is La Bédoyère, while few persons imagine that the small square piece of ground railed round, planted with violets, but with no slab or distinguishing mark of any sort, is the sepulchre of Michel Ney, Duc D'Elchingen, and Prince de la Moskova. The feelings that lead the crowd to the cemeteries are changed or replaced by others; the fall of a Government gives repose to many a tomb. Since the Revolution of July nobody thinks any more of Lallemand; since the Revolution of February, Godefroy Cavaignac is forgotten; and the Revolution of September has eclipsed Baudin. One tomb, and one only, always attracts—it is that of Heloise and Abelard. The Gothic construction, the pretended statue of the two lovers, the small parterre kept in good order by the Administration, are surrounded by persons really moved, who recount this legend, and deposit their tributary wreaths of flowers. Married and unmarried repair thither, and make oaths of undying mutual love, and weep for the two victims of sincere affection. Dwelling on the Cemetery of Montmartre, M. Maxime Du Camp tells us a touching story. After the last battle of the Commune, 783 of the insurrectionists were buried there in their blood-stained uniforms, side by side, in a long strip of ground. For some time the huge grave was deserted; but one day an old woman came, and, plucking out the weeds, prepared the earth for planting. She evidently understood gardening. Every day, as soon as the cemetery was open, she returned with a few flowers, which she planted, until at last the barren, desolate spot became a perfect little garden of Eden. Whether she was paid to do it, or whether it was a vow of her own, nobody knows. The cemeteries, as a rule, are respected, save by a few vagabonds who steal the *immortelles* to sell them again. Sometimes a poor creature, unable to buy "an emblem of sorrow," may be discovered in the act of robbing a rich tomb in order to decorate that of her own child or husband. Once, in 1848, the public were horrified to learn that the graves of Montparnasse had been dug up in the night, and the bodies hacked to pieces. The circumstance was repeated several times, but at length, after much terror and superstition in the quarter, the mysterous culprit was caught. He turned out to be a soldier named Bertrand; he confessed his crime, and said he did so while under the influence of the devil, which possessed him at times; but instead of being put into a lunatic asylum, he was tried by court-martial, and condemned to one year's imprisonment. Bertrand is now cured of his vampire propensities, and is, according to M. Maxime Du Camp, a model of good conduct. The writer winds up his most interesting article with a few remarks on the danger to the public health caused by the bad process of inhumation. He says that the earth is asked to do a work that is impossible. The administration want the gratuitous cuttings—that is to say, where people are buried for nothing—to devour an enormous quantity of bodies in five years. It is all very well for the first period; for the second it is difficult; for the third, impossible—the earth, clogged with animal matter, refuses to do its work. When a *fosse commune* is turned for the third time, the bodies are found almost entire. The wind, passing over these grounds impregnated with mephitic gas, does not bring health with it. As a proof of the fatal nature of the exhalations which rise from tombs, M. Maxime Du Camp mentions that in 1852 three grave-diggers who happened to disturb a neighboring vault with their pick-axes were suffocated on the spot. And if the air we breathe be charged with such miasma, what must be said of the water we drink? The rain that falls on the cemeteries penetrates the earth, encounters the bodies, aids in their decomposition, becomes charged with mephitic molecules, glides on to beds of clay and marl, and thence into wells and the Seine. Sometimes it breaks out in an unknown spot, and lo and behold! a miraculous source is announced for the healing of all maladies! M. Maxime Du Camp says there are now no fewer than ten of these in Paris, where invalids go and drink liquid putrefaction for one penny the glass! He comes to the conclusion that the best way of avoiding all these evils is "to return to the custom of the Romans of antiquity, and erect funeral piles instead of digging graves." The Municipal Council have, you will remember, submitted the idea to a special committee, but the popular repugnance to it is too great to render its application at all probable yet.

NAPOLEON FETE DAY.

The 15th of August was, as it well known, the fête-day of the late imperial family. The present adherents to the cause of the Napoleon dynasty at Boulogne-sur-Mer availed themselves of the anniversary by attending the "Basse Messe" at St. Nicholas Church, displaying at their button-holes a bunch of [illegible] violets, the most prominent in [illegible] M. Levert, formerly Préfet of the Pas-de-Calais and now Deputy for the Department. A counter demonstration of the most pacific description was organized by young gentlemen of anti-Bonapartist leanings, who attended the same mass, each wearing a red geranium in token of his Republican principles.

ENGLISH AUTUMN HOLIDAYS.

"It may or may not be," says the *Field*, (London,) "a true reproach made against us by Continental nations that, as a people, we take our pleasures sadly. If by the notion it is meant that we carry even into our relaxations and amusements some of those habits of order and regularity which distinguish us in our business transactions, and which have in no small measure led to our commercial supremacy, we admit the imputation. Englishmen set about most affairs with a certain degree of energy and determination, whether they are of business or pleasure, and this characteristic has possibly misled our neighbors across the channel into the belief, when they see qualities so necessary for success in trade or the professions also displayed in lighter matters, that the latter are regarded in just as serious a light as the former. It would, however, be an utterly erroneous conclusion to draw from the fact that Englishmen take their pleasure in a business-like manner, that they have not an equal capacity for enjoyment with more volatile nations. It follows almost as a matter of course that the every-day life of a man must influence his conduct and actions even when for a time he gets out of his accustomed groove, and throws off for a brief period the trammels which tie him down to his office, his chambers, or his consulting-room. Consequently, it is but natural that persons who are obliged for ten months in the year to stick closely to their avocations, and to pursue them in a regular and systematic manner, should import some of the same system and regularity into their respective relaxations during the remaining two months. Besides, when our annual holiday takes the form it usually does among us, of a complete cessation from labor for a fixed period at a certain predetermined season of the year, it becomes a much graver and more important matter to decide how it shall be spent than when play and work are more equally distributed. On the Continent most men, whatever their callings may be, contrive to mingle with the pursuit of them far more frequent if shorter intervals of relaxation than we can manage to find, or, if we could, would care for. We like to stick as closely as we can to work during the greater part of the year, in order that we may transact as much business as possible, and then take all our holiday in a lump at the end. Our desire is to allot for our holiday some definite period of considerable length, during which we may throw off all the associations connected with our trade or profession, and enter as it were upon an altogether new existence, in which ledgers and folios, stocks and shares, briefs and patients, shall have no place. Whether this is a precisely healthy or judicious course is another question. At first sight it would seem more reasonable to distribute our period of relaxation more evenly over the year, and not to half kill ourselves with work for want of intervals of rest, and then expect that a six weeks' complete cessation from toil will set us up again in health and strength. However, be that as it may, the custom of assigning a definite season to the pursuit of pleasure has much to commend it on the score of convenience. We are such a busy people, and punctuality and constant attendance to our respective duties are deemed to be such essential requisites to success, that neglect of them at uncertain and therefore unknown intervals would inevitably lead in the majority of cases to simple ruin. It is not merely, therefore, habit and inclination that dispose us to take our holidays in a lump, but expediency also. Of course we are speaking now solely of the laborious middle classes, who, however different their callings may be, have this in common, that they have to work for the support of themselves and their families. The wealthy, though not free from the cares, duties, and responsibilities which attach to riches, can in most cases find time to vary their lettered ease by periods of more distinctive relaxation and enjoyment whenever they choose; yet even among such as these the custom obtains of devoting the late Summer and the early Autumn to some special pursuits and expeditions of a pleasurable character. Wearied with the busy idleness of the London season, the social drones who haunt the clubs and the Park, Hurlingham, Prince's, and Lord's are off, when those attractions no longer invite them, to Norway, the Mediterranean, or the moors, or wheresoever else their inclination may lead them, or their purses permit them to stray. But whether it be the jaded man of business, the mere club man, or the wealthy member of the upper classes who seeks at this season a change from his accustomed mode of life, there is one feeling which animates the breast of each. The change must be of such a nature as to give him plenty to do."

THE MONTPENSIER PICTURES.

The Boston *Post* says: The collection of pictures loaned to the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, by his Royal Highness the Duke De Montpensier, will be opened to the public at the Boston Athenæum about the 15th of September. The pictures were to have been sent to Boston in the month of April, but as this turned out to be impossible, it was thought better to postpone their shipment until August. They were shipped on the 20th of August, and if they reached England in time to catch the steamer of the 27th from Liverpool, they will be in Boston by the 9th or 10th of September.

Several of the greatest painters of the seventeenth century, the period of the highest development of the Spanish school, are represented by important works in the Montpensier collection; and one, Murillo, who stands second only to Velasquez in the ranks of Spanish artists, by a masterpiece, valued at $100,000. This is "La Vierge aux Langes," so called from the swaddling clothes upon which the infant Christ lies. Painted for the Count of Acquila, it remained in his family at Seville until 1840, when it was bought by Baron Taylor for the Spanish gallery of King Louis Philippe, at the Louvre. After the death of the King it was purchased by the Duke De Montpensier, who brought it back to Seville. Another of the greatest Spanish masters, Francisco de Zurbaran, whom Sir William Sterling Maxwell characterizes as the "peculiar painter of monks, as is Raphael of madonnas and Ribera of martyrdoms," and whom Philip IV. called "Painter to the King, and the King of Painters," contributes five pictures. One of these is a praying monk. The other four pictures by this Spanish Caravaggio formed, with two smaller pieces now at Berlin, the great altar piece of the famous Carthusian Convent at Cadiz. They hung in the Louvre until 1849, and were bought at London in the following year by the Duke De Montpensier. Their subjects are the Annunciation, the Adoration of the Shepherds, the Adoration of the Magi, and the Circumcision, and they are valued by the Duke at the aggregate sum of $120,000. Of the three pictures by Velasquez, the greatest of Spanish painters, and one of the greatest of the world's artists, one, long supposed to be a portrait of himself, was left as a legacy by Lord Standish to King Louis Philippe; the other two, said to be the original studies for the splendid equestrian portraits at Madrid of Philip IV., and of his Minister, the Duke D'Olivares, were purchased from the banker Salamanca, by Queen Isabella, and presented to her sister, the Duchess De Montpensier. Of Ribera, commonly called Lo Spagnoletto, a Spaniard who passed the greater part of his life at Naples, there is but one example, Cato, of Utica, tearing out his entrails. Sir William Sterling Maxwell, who saw it in the Spanish gallery at the Louvre, speaks of it in his *Lives of the Spanish Painters* "as a masterpiece of horror, too frightful to be remembered without a shudder." Other eminent Spanish masters represented in the collection are Juan Valdes Leal, by a study for the great picture of the "Discovery of the Holy Cross" in the Charity Hospital at Seville; Luis De Morales, surnamed the Divine, by a Madonna holding the dead Christ in her arms, a subject called by the Italians the "Pieta;" Francisco Herrara, the elder, by a St. Augustine and the Doctors of the Church, painted as was its "pendant," St. Jerome and the Doctors of the Church, by Francisco Herrera, the younger, for the Convent of St. Jerome, at Seville; Herrera, the younger, also painted two landscapes bought by the Duke out of a private gallery at Seville. The two other Spanish masters represented in this collection are Juan De Ribulta, by the Ecstasy of St. Francis of Assisi, and Atanasio Boccanegra, by the Repentant Magdalen divesting herself of her jewels. One of the most interesting works of art sent is a small portrait of the Constable De Bourbon, in painted enamel, signed by the celebrated artist, Leonard De Limoges, first director of the royal manufactory of enamels, founded in that town by Francis I., in the sixteenth century. Among painters not of the Spanish schools, whose works are to be found in the Montpensier collection, are Sebastian del Piombo, the pupil of Giorgione, by the union of whose Venetian coloring with his own powerful drawing Michael Angelo strove to eclipse the divine Raphael. The "Holy Family," by this painter, is valued in the list at $20,000. Other pictures by foreign masters are two by Jacopo Bassano; one of "Lions in Repose," from the collection of the Count of Altamira at Madrid, by Snyders; a landscape with figures, by Antoine Vandermeulen, from the same collection; two very fine landscapes by Salvator Rosa, from the gallery of the Vista Alegre at Madrid; three landscapes by Pietro Orrente, and an "Interior" by Van Ostade. Besides these works of the old masters, the collection contains several modern pictures by artists of note. One of these is by François Granet, well known as the painter of the interior of the Capuchin Convent at Rome. It represents a lay brother in charge of the refectory. There are also two pictures by Henri Lehmann—"The Water-Nymphs Weeping upon the Rock of Prometheus," painted in 1844, and given by Louis Philippe to his son, the Duke De Montpensier in 1846, and "The Sirens Seeking to Entice Ulysses," afterward painted expressly for the Duke as a "pendant." The twenty-two other small pictures which form the complement of the collection were painted by Tony Johannot, and engraved for the famous edition of the Gospels, and that of the Imitation of Christ, issued by Carmer, the well-known publisher of "Les Heures d'Anne De Bretagne," and other splendidly illuminated works.

A CURIOUS SUIT.

A curious suit to decide on the sanity of an elderly lady of property has just been heard before the Civil Court of Paris. The Countess De Sommariva is a widow, aged seventy-three, without children, and possessing an immense property, including among other estates that of the Chateau of Champigneulles, near Nancy, where she resides. She appears to be of a weak mind, and for some time past to have labored under illusions, believing herself to be pursued by invisible beings, and a victim of constant persecutions by them. She had fallen into the hands of a medical man, Dr. Blain Des Cormiers, who, by humoring her monomania, acquired a complete empire over her. In this he was assisted by a female named Herrest, the wife of a concierge, and who had become his mistress. He placed this woman with the Countess as attendant, and by that means completely isolated her from her friends after turning out all her old servants, some of whom had been more than thirty years in the family. This couple did not, of course give their services gratuitously; the Doctor obtained from the lady sums of money estimated to amount to 50,000 francs a year, while the woman received a salary of 20,000 francs per annum, which she took care to have paid in advance. The orgies in which they indulged at the chateau also caused quite a scandal in the neighborhood. The relatives of the Countess, in order to protect her from those harpies, applied to the Court for a verdict that she was not in her right state of mind, and incapable of managing her fortune. The judges, while declaring that her insanity was only partial, gave judgment depriving her of the administration of her pecuniary affairs, and ordering the assembling of a family council for the appointment of a guardian.

DWELLINGS OF ARTISANS AND SLAVES IN THE WEST INDIES.

The London *Builder* says: "Porto Rico affords a very fair example of the condition of the Spanish industrial classes in the West Indies. There is no inducement for the British artisan or laborer to seek for employment there. The laborer working in the fields would perish in less than three months, and the mechanic would be disgusted with the discomfort and impurity of the dwellings, and little disposed to compete against extremely zealous natives for a daily wage equal to that which he gets at home. The Creole artisan is, however, contented with his condition. He earns about 4s. a day, and, although rent is high and clothing dear, he contrives to appear on Sundays and saint days hearty and brisk, resplendent in a black cloth coat, white waistcoat and trousers, red or blue cravat, chimney-pot hat, gilt watch and chain, and an assortment of spurious jewelry. He lives on such food as yams, plantains, rice, with an occasional piece of dried beef or salt fish, flavored with oil or garlic, and his favorite tipple is a dram of new rum. In town the artisan lives in a single room about ten feet square, destitute of windows or aperture except the door leading from the *patio* or court of some large house, in which hot, uncomfortable den he is pleased to dwell rather than exert himself to procure better accommodation. The space in which the population of the city is massed being less than half a mile square, the houses are naturally crowded together. Some are three stories high, and all are built strongly of brick and mortar. They are all on the same plan—an oblong square, in the centre of which is an open court. Around these courts are the dwellings of the industrial classes, which are no better than cellars eight feet to ten feet square, paved with stone, having one door, and no other means of ventilation. There are as many as eight or ten of these abodes in a large house; they all lead into the court, where is the well, supplied by rain-water from the roof of the house, which is flat for the purpose. This serves also for a promenade in the evening, and notwithstanding that it contains the water supply, is rendered foul by rejected cigar-ends, the spitting of Spaniards, and the dung of cats, birds, &c. Near the well in the court is the cesspool, so near that its contents must percolate into the drinking-water, yet it is rarely emptied. In these damp, sunless courts, into which the rooms of the working-classes open, about thirty people live, there being an average of five persons to each room. There they eat, drink, sleep, wash occasionally, and cook, and the smells arising from these operations—the fumes of garlic and catalan oil, and the disgusting odour of the cesspool—would render an English artisan's life miserable. 'I watched,' says a resident, 'one old lady who combined economy in water with cleanliness of person; every day she came into the court with a tumbler of water and piece of stick; with this she cleaned her teeth, discharging the water into her hand and washed her face with it.' Yet, strange to say, this foul-smelling, overcrowded, air-poisoned capital of Porto Rico is one of the most healthy places in the world. Here all hygienic laws seem to be defied. The cemetery at times is not opened for eight days. The houses of slaves upon an estate are very different from those in town. They are like large deal boxes of about eight feet square fixed upon a stage raised about two feet from the ground. Each has a door, and sometimes a small window; in it the slave and his family live. There are estates, however, where the slaves live in barracks or 'quarteles,' which are only boxes of larger size, into one of which all the men are put at night and all the women in the other, and locked in. In these cases little or no regard is paid to decency, cleanliness, or ventilation; filth reigns supreme within and without. The free laborer is, if anything, worse off than the slave as regards habitation. He pitches it anywhere that he can get permission to do so. It is usually built of poles instead of planks, filled in with cocoa-nut leaves, and is often situated in low, unhealthy positions. It is generally raised higher from the ground than the slaves'; but it is in such a wretched condition, being unprotected from the heavy tropical rains and violent winds, and the great vicissitudes of temperature prevalent here, that the free man and his family are often in a deplorable state. The wretched shed during a storm is something worse than the open-air torrents of dirty water coming through the decomposed leaves of the roof and horizontal douches blown through the sides. In this shed the family take shelter, and sit shivering with ague, looking the very picture of misery until the storm has abated. They might, of course, build better habitations, but they say that upon the slightest provocation the estate-owner causes them to be burned, and drives the inmates off the property."

THE BRUSSELS PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date of Aug. 23: "The *République Française*, which has shown special interest in the Brussels Congress, publishes an account of its proceedings, which, however, considering the resolution of its members to maintain secrecy, must be accepted with reserve. At the first sitting Baron Jomini, the Russian delegate, read the instructions of his Government, in which it was urged that if Governments and armies knew precisely what was allowable and what was prohibited the consequences of war could be calculated beforehand, and the calamities occasioned by uncertainty and ignorance mitigated. At the second sitting Baron Jomini denied that the Russian project would paralyze the defense of an invaded country. He maintained that personal strength and courage having been superseded in modern warfare by a formidable machine directed by engineering science, the inspirations of patriotism should be systematized; otherwise, irregular enthusiasm encountering organized armies would imperil the national defense, and make it more fatal to the country invaded than to the aggressor. He proposed that the Russian or any other scheme should first be referred to a committee consisting of one delegate of each State, other delegates having the option of attending the sittings. This was agreed to, and the committee first met on the 30th of July, when the Belgian delegate made a declaration reserving the decision of his Government on any proposal limiting defensive rights, while Baron Jomini again disclaimed any intention of infringing the right and duty of a State to defend itself. The committee adopted, with unimportant modifications, the third chapter of section 1. That on the means of bombardment led to much discussion. The committee decided that an open town undefended by troops or inhabitants should not be attacked or bombarded until every practicable warning had been given to the authorities; also, that churches, monuments, and scientific or charitable institutions should as far as possible be spared. A petition from Antwerp against the bombardment of the inhabited quarters of fortified towns was supported by the Dutch and Belgian delegates, but was objected to by Gen. Voigts Rhetz, who, on behalf of Germany, insisted that bombardment was one of the most effective means of attaining the object of war, and that the besieger, after completing the investment, should not be bound to allow the egress of non-combatants. As to spies, a distinction proposed by the Spanish delegate between those influenced by patriotism and those influenced by pay was rejected. It was agreed that a person seeking information clandestinely or under false pretenses in localities occupied by the enemy, in order to communicate it to the other party, should not be deemed a spy. The clause proposing that any inhabitant of a country occupied by the enemy giving information to the other party should be treated as a spy found no support, and was unanimously rejected. The other clauses as to spies were agreed to with slight amendments. Gen. Voigts Rhetz proposed the suppression as useless of the clause exempting persons captured in balloons from the category of spies, but it was retained. The proposals on flags of truce and means of communication were adopted, with the exception of the clause respecting the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of neutral powers, the consideration of which was deferred. As to capitulations, the French General urged that dishonorable conditions and those contrary to military honor should be prohibited, on which Gen. Voigts Rhetz remarked that is was difficult to define this, different armies having different views as to what was dishonorable. The committee adopted an amendment reprobating conditions contrary to military honor. The chapter on armistices was next adopted. As to the prisoners of war, the clauses on non-combatants were postponed. The Russian proposal that a prisoner of war taking flight might be shot during the pursuit, but once recaptured should be exempt from punishment, was amended so as to provide that arms may be used against the fugitive, and that on recapture he may be subject to severe discipline or surveillance. As to the treatment of wounded, the German delegate objected to any contravention of the Geneva Convention, and urged that any modification of it would require the unanimous consent of all the parties thereto. He objected likewise to the *matériel* as well as the *personnel* of ambulances and military hospitals being altogether exempt from capture, and submitted a rival scheme, as also did the Belgian and Swiss delegates. All four schemes were referred to a subcommittee. At a subsequent sitting there were such differences of opinion on the modification of the Geneva Convention that the committee came to no decision, but referred the question to the consideration of the respective Governments. As to the mutual rights of belligerents, the Dutch delegate declared that his country, having a purely defensive military organization, could not abandon any means of resistance in case of attack, and objected to any proposal absolving citizens from the sacred duty of defending the country by every means in their power. Belgium and Switzerland made similar declarations. Gen. Voigts Rhetz advocated the omission, in the clause recognizing the authority of the invader in occupied territory, of the phrase "as long as he is able to exercise it." He urged that the clause as it stood made too great a resemblance between a blockade and an occupation; the former was only effective when exercised, but the latter was not necessarily manifested by external visible signs. In the course of the discussion he expressed his personal opinion that any General would punish those taking part in an insurrection in an occupied country. Eventually the discussion on this point was deferred till the other clauses on belligerents had been settled. The minutes, of which the above is an outline, extended to the sitting of the 12th inst.

EARLY RACES IN IRELAND.

In the session of the British Association of Aug. 22, before the Anthropological Department of the Biological Section, the President, Sir W. R. Wylde, M. D., delivered an address on "The Early Races of Mankind in Ireland; Their Remains, and Present Representatives." He said that anthropology, the science of man so called, his origin, age, and distribution on our globe, his physical conformation and susceptibility of cultivation in various forms of speech, his laws, habits, manners, customs, weapons, and tools; his archaic markings, as also his pictorial remains, his tombs, his ideographic and phonetic or alphabetic writing, down to his present culture in different countries, and his manufactories, arts, and degrees of intelligence in his different phases of life throughout the world, were all presented for investigation by that section of the association. Mr. Gladstone, in his critical review of Homer's place in history, alluded to the fact of a number of implements and utensils found by Gen. Cenola in Cyprus, exhibiting so extensive a use of uncombined copper, and so clear and wide application of that metal to cutting purposes, as at once to suggest a modification of the theories of those who, in arranging what may be termed their metallic periods, assumed that the age of bronze invariably came in immediate succession to the age of stone; and, again, Mr. Gladstone wrote, that the excavations, according to our present information, present to us copper as the staple material of the implements, utensils, and of the weapons (so far as they were metallic) of the inhabitants of Troy. No better authority could be adduced on the latter subject; but if Mr. Gladstone had inspected the great collection of antique metal work in the National Museum of the Royal Irish Academy before it was disarranged he would have seen that copper weapons, tools, and implements were the forerunners of the mixed metal, bronze, or brass in Ireland. He had little doubt that the skin-clad man, with his stone, bone and wooden weapons and tools, his shell ornaments and rude enlarged pottery, the primitive nomad hunter and fisher, arrived in Ireland and occupied its plains, forests, and vastness. He thought that reindeer and the elephant, and probably the musk ox, had become extinct before man's arrival in Erin, and had always inclined to the idea that he was not contemporaneous with that great monarch of the cervine race, the Irish elk. He had little doubt as to the question whether these or subsequent races were the men who erected the lacustrine habitations required a further investigation. The Irish annals were first committed to writing by the Christian scribes, in either Gaelic or Latin, and were not only intermixed with classic story, but with scriptural incidents, particularly those relating to the dispersion of mankind after the deluge. It was urged that the aborigines of Ireland had been conquered by Greek invaders, and with them and other nationalities—as the Spanish and Danish—the Celtic race had been intermingled. The great advantages Ireland had derived from this intermixture of races were pointed out, and Sir W. Wylde concluded by a reference to the people of Ulster, who had three great characteristics. That they were brave was proved by their old struggles at Derry and elsewhere; that they were independent and lovers of justice had been shown by their establishing tenant right, and that they were energetic and industrious was proved by their present circumstances. He urged them to steadily pursue the path on which they had won the esteem of the world.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

The following is an extract from the *Evening Mail* from Wednesday, Jan. 20, to Friday, Jan. 22, 1796:

"From the institution of the Revolutionary Tribunal, in August, 1792, to the 27th day of July, 1794, the memorable day when Robespierre was deposed the persons who suffered its dreadful sentences of decapitation were Marie Antoinette, the Queen of France; the Princess Elizabeth, sister of the late King; 6 princes, 3 princesses, 6 dukes, 2 duchesses, 14 marquises, 2 marchionesses, 3 barons of the Empire, 23 counts, 6 countesses, 3 viscounts, 214 exnobles, 12 Knights of St. Louis, 127 married women, wives of ex-nobles and others; 45 single women and women divorced, 75 widows of ex-nobles and others, 4 abbots and abbesses, 2 constitutional bishops, 14 friars and monks of the different orders, 155 priests, curates, and vicars, 17 constitutional priests, 23 nuns of the different orders, 2 Marshals of France, 13 marshals des camps, 47 generals, lieutenant generals and brigadiers, 22 colonels and lieutenant colonels, 8 majors, 50 captains of calvary and infantry, 17 aides de camp and adjutants, 2 admirals, 1 commodore, 8 captains of vessels, 41 lieutenants of the army and navy, 7 officers of the artillery, 84 soldiers, national guards, and sailors, 33 members of the National Convention, 4 members of the Legislative Assembly, 29 members of the Constituent Assembly, 3 ministers of state, 30 mayors of cities and towns, 22 judges, 19 justices of the peace, 24 authors, literary men, and editors of newspapers, 178 counsellors, presidents of parliaments, attorneys, lawyers, and notaries, 109 gentlemen, 11 bankers, 38 merchants and factors, 104 commissaries of war, marine, national agents, and contractors, 166 municipal officers, clerks in public offices, administrators of districts and departments, police, &c., auditors of accounts, registers, and receivers, and 941 persons of different trades and descriptions—making together 2,774 persons. The oldest person sentenced was M. Dupin, a Councillor of the Parliament of Thoulouse, whose extreme age of ninety-seven pleaded in vain for mercy. He and twenty-five more Councillors of the same Parliament and four of the Parliament of Paris were executed at one time.

The youngest person sentenced was Charles Dubost, aged only fourteen, who, with his brother and father, suffered on the same morning. Twenty-nine times, in the short period that France groaned beneath its tyranny, did a parent accompany his child to death; and the conspiracy of Verdun, as it was termed, sent at the same moment three beautiful sisters, the eldest only twenty-five, to the scaffold.

From the 27th of July to the 15th of December, 1794, the labors of the tribunal became meritorious, as during that interval no persons received its sentence but Robespierre himself and 100 of his accomplices; and it will be recollected with satisfaction that shortly after the Judges and jurymen of this never-sparing court shared the fate of their patron and protector."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Sept. 5, James M. Miller adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, 147.6 feet east of Sixth avenue, to Monday, Sept. 21.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Timothy J. Campbell, Esq., Referee, offered the two-story frame house and lot, 25 by 96 by 116, rear irregular, with a triangular gore, 25 by 19.3, adjoining on the rear, and the defendant, Martin H. Cavanagh, bid it in for the sum of $4,350, but when called upon to complete the purchase by paying ten per cent. of that amount, in accordance with the terms of sale, the purchaser stated that he did not have any money with him, but if time was allowed he would proceed to a savings bank and draw the money. The sale was, therefore, ordered by the Referee to be kept open till 1:30 o'clock P. M. The time expired and the defendant returned without the money, so, after a consultation, the sale was adjourned to Tuesday next, Sept. 8, when the property will again be put up and sold peremptorily.

The sales made by public auction during the past week were fewer in number than in any of the preceding weeks of the present year, most of the sales noted to be held being adjourned to some future date.

The total amount of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Sept. 5, amounts to $58,200 against $195,682, the figures for the previous week.

The only sale of country property was by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at the Exchange, of the property belonging to the Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, which consisted of the buildings, machinery, &c., and 114 acres of land, situate at Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., which was sold by order of Assignees, for $13,500.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for the present week are as follows, all at the Exchange unless otherwise noted.

Monday, Sept. 7.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale under the direction of Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 20 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-ninth street, 145 feet east of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 18.9 by 100.5 on the north side of Forty-seventh street, 468.9 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Assignee's sale, in bankruptcy, of the leasehold property No. 128 and 130 Mercer street, with entrance to same through No. 585 Broadway, known as the Metropolitan Theatre.

Tuesday, Sept. 8.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of Thirty-eighth street, 250 feet east of Second avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot [illegible] 94.4, on the south side of Fifty-sixth street, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas P. Fowler, Esq., Referee, of the lot, 25 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-second street, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue, and the lot, 25 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-first street, adjoining, on rear of above.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of John Hays, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 75, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, 70 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., on the premises, at East Orange, N. J., the desirable residence of Julius Walter, Esq.; also several choice building plots. For railroad passes and maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine street.

Wednesday, Sept. 9.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of the two story house and lot, 25 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, 200 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Surrogate's sale of the estate of Hippolite E. Riffiard, deceased, consisting of the three story and basement brick house and lot, 20 by 100, No. 46 West Forty-fifth street, south side, 360 feet east of Sixth avenue.

Thursday, Sept. 10.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land on the south side of Thirtieth street, 34 feet east of Seventh avenue, 46 by 98.9 by 23, westerly side irregular.

Also, under the direction of John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 13.4 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixtieth street, 168.4 feet east of Second avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixty-ninth street, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Jacob A. Gros, Esq., Referee, of the two houses and lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Willett street, 100 feet south of Stanton street, Nos. 94 and 96.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20.10 by 74.1, on the north side of Thirty-fourth street, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue.

Friday, Sept. 11.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 18.9 by 100.8½, on the south side of Ninetieth street, 156 feet east of Avenue A.

By A. J. Bleecker Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth street, 180 feet east of Second avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Sept. 4.

Clinton st., No. 153, w. s., 127.3 ft. n. of Grand st., 21.8x100.1; also strip adjoining on n. s., 70.1 ft. w. of Clinton st., 2.11x30	$16,225
7th st., s. s., 293 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x90.10	24,000
7th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Avenue D, 20x47.6, ¾ part	11,250
Same property, ¼ part	3,750
68th st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 11th av., 60x100.5	12,000
78th st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 1st av., 30x102.2	22,500
82d st., s. s., 325 ft. e. 4th av., 25x102.2	7,250
94th st., n. s., 385 ft. w. of 11th av., 75x100.8	11,800
139th st., n. s., between 3d av. and College av., 45x61.4x41.6x51.7	9,500
145th st., n. w. corner Eggett av., 75x100	1,650
2d av., e. s., 51 ft. s. of 106th st., 17x66	6,000
3d av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 104th st., 25x80	18,600
4th av., w. s., (widened,) 60 ft. s. of 127th st., 20x75	13,000
5th av., e. s., lot No. 99 village Mount Eden, West Farms, 50x100	1,000
10th av., No. 419, w. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 33d st., 24.8x75	18,000
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.	
6th st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x90	$15,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Clinton place, s. s., 98.2 ft. e. of Greene st., 24.8 x119.6, 21 years, per year	$600
Reade st., No. 28, 7 years, per year	5,000
Reade st., No. 30, 7 years, per year	7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four-story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-rooms, reception and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c.; the house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth; it is eminently suitable for a doctor or a small family; no stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property; the furniture can be bought with the house if desired. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park, new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27-foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

NEW TWENTY-FOURTH WARD. SEDGWICK AND RIDGE AVS. AND 205TH ST.—Five elevated, well-graded, beautifully-located small plots, with magnificent views, and in neighborhood of residences of Gustav Schwab, L. G. Morris, and W. B. Ogden. For sale by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL BUILT AND finished four story medium sized modern house for sale, on 36th st., just west of 5th av. Is finished in hardwood, frescoed, and in perfect order; price asked, $40,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—48TH ST., NO. 126 West.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; newly furnished and put in complete order this year for owner's use; location unexceptionable. For permit apply to owner, JOHN S. BUSSING, Nos. 14 and 16 Wall st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, near 5th av. and 23d st.; 30x80x100; can be bought extremely low. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE.—ELEGANTLY SITUATED ON 38TH st., between Madison and Park avs., a first-class house, hardwood finish; price reasonable. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER HOUSTON st.—Plot 50x100 feet; to lease for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, one hour and thirty minutes from Wall st.; unequaled in beauty of situation and healthfulness by any place on the river; containing twenty acres under high cultivation, with all the desirable points for a country residence in Winter and Summer. For particulars apply to JAMES A. ANDERSON, No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island.—On South-side Railroad, only seven miles, or thirty-five minutes from Williamsburg Ferry; this beautiful village offers great inducements for private residence; perfectly healthy and restricted against all nuisances. Neat cottage homes and eligible lots for sale on most favorable terms. O. B. FOWLER, Agent, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD.—WESTERN LANDS and Boston property. CHAS. L. BARKER, No. 58 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife; James F. Gein, Stephen C Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Ferdon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein appointed, will sell at public auction, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, in the Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the late Town of Morrisania, now the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, designated on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New-York," dated June 1st, 1868, made by R. Rose, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, by the numbers 359 (three hundred and fifty-nine) and 360, (three hundred and sixty,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southerly corner of said lot, number 359, as laid down on said map, on the westerly side of Inwood avenue, which is distant one hundred and seventy-three feet northerly from an angle in Inwood avenue; thence running northwesterly at right angles to Inwood avenue two hundred and five (205) feet to Cromwell or Dought'y's Brook; thence northwardly along said brook as the same winds and turns to the southerly side of High Bridge street as laid down on said map; thence northeastwardly along the line of High Bridge street, twenty-three feet to Inwood avenue; thence southwardly along Inwood avenue, five hundred and five feet, to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated Aug. 31, 1874.

J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.

GIFFORD AND BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, 1874, at 2 P. M., on the premises, the attractive residence of Julius Molter, Esq., at East Orange, N. J.; also, several choice building plots. This property is handsomely located within four minutes' walk from Watsessing Station, and three-fourths mile from Brick Church Station, on Marcy av. and Prospect st., which is lined with fine improvements, is macadamized, and lighted with gas.

The residence is in every way well appointed and desirable, in first-rate condition, and contains some fifteen rooms, with the usual improvements. The grounds are very handsomely improved. House will be open to be seen after Sept. 3.

The plots are also improved, with fruit and shade trees, and front on a street sixty feet wide, and upon some of them are valuable buildings.

Special train will leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 1 P. M.

For railroad passes and maps apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, if not previously sold, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, situated on the main street; 4½ acres of land, plenty of fruit; house two-story double, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and schools; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of THOMAS G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 [illegible] st., Brooklyn. ELIZA ANN WILDEY, Executrix, ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE—WILL sell at auction, by order of the Surrogate, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the three-story and basement high stoop brick house and lot, No. 46 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., subject to $10,000 mortgage.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—PARIS FLATS IN 5TH AV.; STYLE confessed to surpass in comfort, spaciousness, and elegance anything of the kind in the City; ten large, light rooms, steam heated, hot water supplied, mirrors; in fact, every latest convenience; within one block of Central Park. Rent or not, see them, 61st st., near Broadway, or F. CRAWFORD, No. 953 3d av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST 33d st.; the house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture; will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

TO LET IN POUGHKEEPSIE—BY THE YEAR OR season, a double brick house in perfect order, furnished or otherwise, with large grounds; a very desirable residence; location and neighborhood equal to any in the City; terms moderate. The place is also offered for sale. TRISTRAM COFFIN, Attorney, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—A FURnished house in Plainfield, N. J.; most desirably located and completely furnished; all modern improvements; one hour from New-York. Address COX, Box No. 189, *Times* Office.

SIXTH AV., NO. 645, NEAR 38TH ST.—TO let, nice apartments, five or more rooms, in full-sized brown-stone house; balance occupied by small family; rent reasonable to an unexceptionable family. Apply on premises, or C. H. LOCK, No. 171 Broadway.

NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A first-class three-story high stoop brown stone house, 20x50x100, in West 48th st., near 6th av.; house and furniture in perfect order. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st. or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located, four-story high-stoop house in good order; full sized house and lot. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent $200 per month. G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker st.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 17x65, newly and handsomely furnished, and in complete order, to private family only; rent $300 per month. Call on premises, 25 East 48th st.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in West 19th st., near 5th av.; 26 feet front; perfect order; very desirable as private residence. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, A COTTAGE ON Broadway, near Inwood Station, with gas and Croton water. Apply at the office of CLOSSON & HAYS, No. 6 Broad st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, about 50x138 feet, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORE TO LEASE—FIRST CLASS, SOUTH SIDE of 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., near Macy's store; 98 feet deep, ceiling 20 feet high; will lease whole building if desired. CHARLES M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 2 Nassau st.

TO LEASE—NOS. 23 AND 25 MERCER ST. ON favorable terms; extra wide marble-front store and lofts; can be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN WHO can control from $1,000 to $5,000 cash, and who will devote every energy to a very important cash business, can secure a situation sure to be profitable and without any risk whatever. Character and standing must be unimpeachable. Apply to WALTER H. SHUPE, No. 196 Fulton st., New-York.

A PHYSICIAN WILL DISPOSE OF HIS PRACtice, worth over $7,000 per annum; household and office furniture, worth $3,000, and a three years' lease, on easy terms; or would exchange with a country physician; loss of health cause for selling. For particulars call at No. 178 Lexington av., New-York City, immediately.

WANTED.—BY A STOCK FIRM IN GOOD STANDING and of ample means, an agent to procure speculative or investment accounts. With an efficient and trustworthy party a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Post Office, Box No. 5,332.

A GOOD PATENT TO SELL.—THE ARTICLE A household necessity. Call and see, and satisfy yourselves. J. A. REYNOLDS, No. 23 Dey st.

100 PER CENT. CAN BE MADE ON $5,000 more or less, from mother earth. Address A. J. HINDS, Patchogue, Long Island.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE

No. 103 Fulton st.,

NEW-YORK.

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.,
IMPORTED FASHIONS,
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS
NOW READY.
Open until 7 P. M., every day.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN CENTRAL PARK, SATURDAY AFTERnoon, an India red long SHAWL, deep border. A very liberal reward, if returned to Mrs. N. P. O., No. 350 West 23d st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals are invited until 10th September by the Governor and Council of the State of Massachusetts for the excavation of rock and building of arch (mainly of brick) required in certain lengths of the Hoosac Tunnel, in addition to the work in progress by F. Shanly & Co.

The distances to be protected by arching make up an aggregate length of about two-fifths of a mile, and may be increased as occasion may require.

Satisfactory securities must be furnished when required. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

Separate proposals will also be received for building a granite facade at east end of the tunnel.

Separate proposals will be also received for building one wrought-iron bridge.

Specifications and all necessary information as to the work required, will be furnished on application to

BENJ. D. FROST, Engineer,
North Adams, Mass.

Aug. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Arching," may be addressed to

ALFRED MACY,
Chairman of Tunnel Committee of Executive Council,
State House, Boston, Mass.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1874.

SLATING.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil the 12th inst., at noon, for slating the new hospital building at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island.

IRON-WORK.—Also, proposals will be received until the 26th inst., at noon, for the iron-work required in the extension of the piazza to the hospital; also, iron girder to boiler-house, iron skylights, sash frames and roof. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Governor, at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, or for further particulars apply to R. T. SMYTH, Builder, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

Proposals to be sent to THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller, No. 74 Wall st. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 120 PEARL ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, Sept. 10, 1874, for furnishing materials for and construction of a catch sand-pier at Buffalo, N. Y. Also for furnishing materials and labor for repairs of south end of Buffalo breakwater.

Separate bids must be submitted for each work.

For information on the subject, apply to this office.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, U. S. A.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 10, 1874, for the mason's and bricklayer's work of a Court-house, Bell-tower, and Prison building, to be erected in the Third Judicial District.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PLANS, TIMBER, AND PILES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock M. [illegible] 1874, for [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. [illegible], 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS from manufacturers of envelopes will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of September, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1.—Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2.—Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3.—Full letter size, 3⅝ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4.—Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on the flap, 3⅝ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5.—Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 6.—Extra letter size—3⅝ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7.—Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8.—Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10⅜ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅜ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:

No. 1—size 3¼ by 5½ inches.
No. 2—size 3⅝ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3—size 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4—size 4½ by 10⅜ inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the department. The paper must be of approved quality, especially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor; and should the use of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in departments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of directions, to be furnished by an agent of the department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expenses of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,085,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,006,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500
OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.	
No. 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the person or persons, or body corporate to whom the contract has been awarded, shall, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster General, enter into a contract in writing with the United States of America to faithfully observe and keep all and every of the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to the true intent and meaning thereof; in which contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do, or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for which said forfeiture the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

HAY, OATS, STRAW, AND FEED.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 21, for hay, oats, straw, corn-meal, and feed.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL First Mortgage Bonds.

About $100,000 on Main Lines at 90 and interest.
For sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL ST.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

PEEKSKILL SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Bonds, due in 1904.

FOR SALE BY
Daniel A. Moran.
NO. 40 WALL ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Stockholders who have not received the circulars of this company of 20th August will find it for their interest to send me their address, or apply in person for them, as the privilege awarded to stockholders expires on 10th inst.
WILLIAM HOGE, President,
Rooms Nos. 63 and 64 Drexel Building.

PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED NOT TO NEGOTIATE a bill of exchange, No. 1,649, dated New-Orleans, 29th August, for 14,000 francs at ninety days sight, on O. F. Krauss & Co., Paris, drawn by A. Bohn, and bought by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, without consideration given.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND BONDHOLDERS who wish the payment of their interest are invited to address J. J. N., Post Office Box No. 4,880 New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be held at the office of said company in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company has been declared from the net earnings of the three months ending Sept. 30, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record, on the 19th day of September. The transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and will be opened on the morning of the 16th October.
GEO. H. MUMFORD, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eagle Condensed Milk Company will be held at the office of the Company at Amenia, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
WM. B. CONKLIN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1874.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of NICHOLAS R. CONNOR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NICHOLAS R. CONNOR.
M. BRENNAN.

HELP WANTED.

TO DRUG CLERKS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man is wanted to take charge of the drug-room at St. Luke's Hospital, 54th st., corner 5th av., and reside in the house; must furnish first-class references as to character and efficiency. Apply this Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE CHRISTIAN WOMAN, as care-taker of a household of little girls in the country; must be Protestant, and able to operate on the sewing-machine; wages, $15 per month. Apply at St. Luke's Hospital for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND WRITER AS CORRESPONDING clerk in a large mercantile house; must be expert and competent in every respect. Address, in own hand-writing, giving name, address, references, and salary expected, box No. 2,396 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD FAMILY TO make himself useful in a first-class piano-forte establishment; must play well and know how to show off a piano. References, with full particulars, address to A. B. C., Station D.

WANTED—A SERVANT AS CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress in a small family; good City references required. Call from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. on Monday and Tuesday, at No. 14 Willow st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the trade, to take charge of a watch-importing business. Address S. S., Box No. 182 Times Office.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A French or German woman, who is a first-class cook, and has good City references. Apply from 10 to 4 at No. 31 West 34th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; also a chambermaid and waitress. Apply today between 1 and 6 o'clock P. M., at 412 West 20th st.

A—BOYS, AGED NINE TO FOURTEEN, with good voices, will be taught music, and paid when proficient. Apply, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from 7 to 9 P. M., at building adjoining church, corner 9th av. and 28th st.

BOYS FROM FIFTEEN TO SEVENTEEN years of age wanted at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

GENTEEL-LOOKING YOUNG MEN, TO [illegible] wanted at LORD [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, and other good reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored for city and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORMERLY with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS servants are wanted immediately at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th av., where they can be suited without delay in good families just returning from the country.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.—A large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

A LOT OF FIRST-CLASS HELP ON HAND; can be had any time, chamber-maids and waitresses. No. 537 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, to do chamber-work and sewing, or as parlor maid and waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business; wages not so much an object as a good home; best of reference. Call at No. 354 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman who is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; would like a place in a small family; can furnish superior reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY SMART AND well-recommended German girl (twenty-two months' references) as chamber-maid or nurse. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable girl, as chamber-maid or laundress; three years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 358 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and fine washing; best City references. Apply at No. 246 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable American Protestant woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 342 3d av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; or will cook, wash and iron; very respectable; and good cook for meats, games, soups, pastry; gets up nice side dishes, soups; good baker; is a thorough cook; best City testimonials; sober, honest, neat, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ENGLISH woman; understands English and American cooking, soups, meats, boning, larding, and all sorts of side dishes and desserts; is an excellent bread and pastry baker; has her own kitchen-maid if required; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is a good baker and pastry cook; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO capable girls, English Protestants; have lived together, and would like a steady place; one cook and laundress; the other chamber-maid and waitress; five and seven years' reference; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, pastry, creams, &c.; is also an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can furnish undoubted references. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, as good family cook; makes bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress; can furnish the very best of reference; wages $16. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—TWO Scotch Protestant girls in private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; or would separate, and do general house-work; the best of City references. Call at 411 8th av.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A SPANISH YOUNG woman; is a good washer, ironer, and general house-maid for City or country; has good recommendations; speaks English plainly. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; is a good cook and thorough washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country, or would go South, (any distance;) has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS PROFESSED COOK IN A private family; in City or country; with kitchen maid preferred; can furnish undoubted references from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, UNDERSTANDING her business in all its branches; neatness, sobriety, and honesty are her qualifications, attested by long standing references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTANT English woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; is a good baker; the best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family or boarding-house; can furnish first-class City reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th st., Room No. 19.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN, (Protestant,) as cook or to do general house-work; City or country; excellent reference. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; can make butter; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 260 Mott st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 103 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS EXCELLENT cook and thorough baker; a good economist, sober and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK. CAN BE seen till suited at her present employer's, No. 143 East 34th st.

DOMESTIC HELP,
For every capacity, male and female, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER going out by the day, who is also a thorough seamstress, would like a home in a private family, where part of her time would compensate, or would make a present engagement by the day or week; the highest City reference. Apply at No. 160 West 11th st.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND A NUMBER OF excellent colored servants, capable and reliable, male and female, for every capacity, private or public, at the Colored Servants' Institute, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-KEEPERS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; would like to get a private house to take care of; have the best of reference. Address T. W. B., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL, for general work or nurse or seamstress; a neat, obliging person, willing to be useful, and very thorough in her work; a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; would like a comfortable, permanent home; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEMPERED girl, who is a good plain cook; can wash and iron well, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT COLORED WOMAN, for City or country; is a very capable cook, and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman, every way respectable; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; best City reference; City or country. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WITH eighteen months' recommendations, to do general house-work. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery, entrance Houston st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, for house-work; is an excellent washer and ironer; good references. Call all day to-day at No. 212 East 54th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH girl, very genteel and respectful; is a first-class hair-dresser, and can cut and fit dresses, a tasteful trimmer, and fully understands the duties of a lady's maid; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French and German Bureau.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds fine washing, fluting, polishing, &c.; has best City references; is neat and tidy; City or country. Apply to A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, as laundress; understands getting up of all kinds of ladies' finery, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WHO IS GOING TO Europe wishes to procure a situation for her laundress, whom she can recommend very highly for being a capable, respectful, and trustworthy girl. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FINISHED LAUNDRESS; doing her work artistically; she is a good-humored and industrious; undoubted references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, very highly respectable, noble-looking woman; expert laundress, or will do chamber or laundry work or fine washing; she is a thorough laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; very neat; best testimonials; sober, honest, obliging; City or country. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English girl as laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing; does up ladies' dresses and children's clothes very nicely; fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; best recommendations. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has two years' City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 202 East 40th st., near 3d av.

LAUNDRY.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN a private family; the best recommendations from her last employers. No. 250 West 33d st., third bell.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SUPERIOR German girl as nurse and chamber-maid; she is fully qualified, as her testimonials from first-class families show. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED FRENCH nurse, speaking good English; she is a good sewer, willing and obliging, and has undoubted references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH woman to take care of growing children; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser, and can furnish good reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for F.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A good and useful young woman, or as chamber-maid and waitress, for City or country; has the best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, PROTESTANT; fully capable of taking charge of an infant or one or two little children; excellent reference. Call at present employers, No. 76 East 61st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of an infant from its birth; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, as nurse and assistant chamber-maid; willing and obliging; good references. Apply for three days to Mrs. Hardman, No. 1325 Broadway, near 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY seamstress; expert at all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; excellent operator. Apply at No. 440 West 22d st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT young woman; is neat, tidy, kind, honest, and sober; very good waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, or chamberwork and waiting, all in the neatest manner; very obliging; best of testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad-dressing perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has several years' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress.—In a small family, by a neat honest, and industrious young girl; good City references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN WISHING TO ATTEND LECTURES at College of Pharmacy, wants a position in a wholesale drug house; has had five years' experience, and A No. 1 references. Address for one week, S. W. B., South Norwalk, Conn.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION in a private family; is willing and obliging; reference if required. Address F. T., Box No. 237 Times Office.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER IN A private family; thoroughly posted as to his duties; his services have been everywhere appreciated. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CAN FILL either of the following positions: clerk, collector, cashier, bookkeeper or assistant bookkeeper; strictly honest and sober; not afraid of work. Address for two days, Perseverance, No. 100 East 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GENERAL HOUSE-work.—By a man and wife, (no children,) would like a place in City or country; man is a thorough coachman and groom; wife is a good cook and laundress, and chamber-maid; both can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for J. M.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is an excellent groom and a careful family driver; married man without family. Call or address W., coachman, No. 62 Warren st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man, as coachman and groom; City or country; thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory reference can be given. Address F. D., Box No. 82 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, married, no children, as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; good City and country reference from last employer. Address T., Box No. 229 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT man; Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; three years' and a half references from last employer. Call on or address J. S., No. 155 West 51st st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION for his coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Call or address F. A., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; he understands his business in all its branches; has good reference from last employer. Address J. M., at J. B. Brewster's, 5th av. and 21st st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE Englishman; understands his business; is civil and obliging; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT man as coachman; understands the business in all its branches; best reference. Address B. P., Box No. 229 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT man; understands his business thoroughly; can furnish satisfactory City reference. Address W. T., Box No. 229 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT young man; understands his business thoroughly; three years' best City reference from last employer. Apply or address J. T., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom, (colored); has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 155 West 24th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN, no incumbrance; is practically competent to take the entire management of a gentleman's place; understands greenhouses, graperies, fruits, and is a good vegetable grower; reference satisfactory. Address C. G., Box No. 224 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN AMERICAN, TWENTY-TWO years of age; understands care of plants under glass, and can milk; best of reference. Address Bertholf, Box No. 230 Times Office.

VALET OR NURSE—TO AN INVALID GENTLEMAN, by a young Englishman who has had ten years' experience in the same; has first-class references. Address Thomas, box No. 45 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—A FRENCH young man as waiter, either in a private family, hotel, or restaurant; can furnish excellent reference; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for C. L.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED French man as waiter; is of good appearance, and entirely efficient in his duties; has lived several years in England and in the best family in France; has good testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French and German Bureau.

WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (Protestant) as competent waiter in a private family; has undoubted references; two years from last place. Address for four days W. B. C., Up-town Times office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A small private family; is expert at his duties in every respect; or would take a situation to drive a doctor's wagon; excellent reference. Call or address Otto, No. 865 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, experienced man, as first-class waiter; best City reference for many years from former employers. Address, for two days, Walter, Box No. 68 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; has first-class City references. Address for two days F. W., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

AUCTION SALES.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF PATON & CO.,
Consisting of Linens, White Goods, and Upholstery Goods, will be sold without reserve
At No. 341 Broadway, on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 9, and 11,
By WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO., Auctioneers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP C. HUBBELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of September, 1874, on the premises formerly occupied by the said bankrupt, at the foot of East 128th street, New-York City, at 10 o'clock A. M., the undersigned, as assignee in bankruptcy of Philip C. Hubbell, will expose at public auction promissory notes of different individuals, judgments, and book accounts, belonging to estate of said bankrupt, a list of which may be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 115 West street, corner of Cortlandt, and at the time and place of sale.
au31-law3wM*
H. S. OSBORN, Assignee.

WHARFAGE FOR SALE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at public auction, for the Department of Docks, at 12 o'clock noon Sept. 15, 1874, the right to collect wharfage for five years from [illegible] North River. [illegible] at No. 3 City Hall.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
(MURRAY HILL.)
Corner 6th av. and 38th st.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

FAMILIES WISHING ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, single and in suite, will call at the Grand Union Hotel, Park (4th) av. and 41st st. European plan. The restaurants are supplied with the best the markets can furnish. Prices moderate.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

A VERY LARGE ROOM, WITH HALL ROOM connecting, and ample closet room, in third story, handsomely furnished, with board, for three gentlemen, in a first-class private family; near Stewart's upper store; terms for three, $40; for two, $35. Address Box No. 2,804 Post Office.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. and Broadway.—Parlor suite of three large, handsomely-furnished rooms; also four large rooms on second floor; bath, &c., to gentlemen with or without board, or to families with private table; references exchanged.

CHILDREN BOARDERS WANTED.
At Hoboken, opposite the Park, by a widow; large yard, bath, and all home comforts; references exchanged. Address Mrs. CROON, No. 86 5th st., Hoboken.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
Very choice suites of apartments with private table and attendance; house first-class in all its appointments.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN THE finest locality on Murray Hill, who have never taken boarders, would be pleased to confer with gentlemen with a view of offering an agreeable room at a moderate price. Address MURRAY HILL, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.
Handsomely and newly furnished rooms on second and third floors; single or en suite; to families and gentlemen, with board; private table if required; house recently changed hands.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, to let, with board, for the season; also, desirable single rooms. Table and location first class. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN, A nicely furnished little parlor, with bed-room adjoining, or a bed-room alone, in a very desirable house, occupied by a family of two; rent very moderate to persons of undoubted respectability. Apply at No. 110 West 29th st.

A HANDSOME SECOND-FLOOR NEATLY furnished, with good table and attendance, to two young couple without children, or party of adults willing to pay a fair price for genteel accommodations; best references. Apply at or address No. 257 West 14th st.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

NO. 44 WEST 12TH ST.—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms, one alcove, to let, with first-class board, to married couples or a party of gentlemen; house handsomely furnished, and contains all modern conveniences.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a first-class private house, 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references; medium-sized parlor and bedroom. Address H. M., Box No. 41 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SECOND FLOOR OF THREE FINE ROOMS, recently carpeted and well furnished, to let, with first-class board; private table if preferred; also pleasant single rooms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 109 East 12th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., BETWEEN 8TH and 9th avs., near depot of Elevated Railway—Newly-furnished rooms, without board; southern exposure, hot and cold water, bath, and parlor; references exchanged. Address HOME, Station E.

TO LET—WITH PRIVATE TABLE, TOGETHER OR separately, two elegantly furnished floors of eight large rooms; none but those disposed to pay liberally for first-class accommodations need apply at No. 12 West 9th st.

ELEGANT FLOORS WITH PRIVATE TABLE.—Also suits for families; furnished rooms, with and without board; all locations; list prices, &c., free; any want can be supplied. HOME GAZETTE BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 350, WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and single rooms with board; large closets, water, gas, &c.; table unexceptionable; convenient to Elevated Railroad Depot, Broadway stages, &c.; reference.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDERS' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH ST.
To let, with board, a large second-story front room; also, two on forth floor; one large, clean and well furnished; few boarders; references.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.,
First house from 5th av.; handsomely-furnished suite of apartments on second floor, with private table; also smaller suite, without private table.

A SMALL FAMILY OFFERS WITH private table a second floor to three adults; $80 per week; location and table unsurpassed. Apply at No. 588 6th av.

NO. 227 EAST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, with board, in French family; moderate prices; references required.

TO LET—AT NO. 247 WEST 49TH ST., NEAR Broadway, a second floor or flat, eight rooms; all lighted with all improvements; rent low. Apply to owner, No. 239 West 49th st.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison av.—Handsomely furnished parlor or floor to let; also, other rooms; ample closets; hot and cold water; baths on each floor.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—AN elegantly-furnished suite of rooms to let, with private table; best reference given. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

A LADY WITH VERY SMALL FAMILY, will let one or two beautiful rooms, bright and cheerful, to gentlemen with or without board. Call at No. 113 East 19th st.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST.—LARGE FRONT room and hall bedroom adjoining, second story, over parlor, newly furnished, with board to a gentleman and wife; terms moderate; references.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

TENTH ST., NO. 96 EAST.—A FEW COMFORTABLY furnished rooms, including back parlor and extension, in a neat cosy house, with board; home comforts and unexceptionable table.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, CONVENIENT to the Grand st., Canal, and East Broadway cars. No. 269 Division st., near Grand st.; call all the week.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—handsome rooms en suite on parlor and second floor to let, with or without private table; also, single rooms; appointments first-class; references.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON square, large handsomely-furnished second-story front room; family of four adults only; with or without board; first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FEW HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen only; references exchanged. Apply at No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms on first, second, and third floors; board unexceptional; private table if required; terms moderate to responsible parties; references exchanged.

TO PARTIES SEEKING A CENTRAL location.—Very desirable connecting rooms with board; also, single room. No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway. References.

NO. 215 WEST 15TH ST.
Desirable furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, FURNISHED, large front room, also single room. No. 234 West 39th st.

ONE ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, NEVER before rented, en suite or separately, in private house No. 359 West 23d st. Private table if desired.

NO. 273 5TH AV.,
Between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, handsomely furnished, with strictly first-class board.

NO. 155 MADISON AV.
A handsome room, third floor, all improvements, first-class board; reference required.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 63 PARK AV.
Handsome suite of rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.
Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; house, location, &c., first-class; references.

A1.—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let on second and third floors, with good board, at reasonable terms, at No. 151 West 12th st.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO RENT, with board, en suite or singly, at No. 17 East 17th st.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A PRIVATE family; terms moderate; references required. No. 118 East 22d st.

NO. 72 MADISON AV.—FOUR SUITES OF rooms now ready for the Winter; will be let together or separately; dinner hour, 6 o'clock; references.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON square.—Desirable furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

PLEASANT, LARGE ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED, to let to gentleman without board. Call or address No. 3 East 30th st.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO rent, with or without private table; also table board for two or three gentleman.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS on the first, second, and third floors, to let, with board. Location, table, and reference first class.

NO. 57 WEST 36TH ST.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms can be obtained with board; references exchanged.

[illegible]—A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM TO [illegible] gentleman only at No. 224 4th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LARGE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, AND ONE with small hall room connecting, on third floor, having all conveniences; eligibly located and in excellent condition; table first-class; terms moderate. No. 67 West 19th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9th avs., near terminus of Elevated Railway, newly furnished rooms without board; southern exposure, closets, hot and cold water, bath, and parlor; references exchanged. Address HOME, Station E.

A SUIT OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITH PRIVATE table if desired, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bathroom; house and appointments first-class; small private family; no other boarders; location most desirable. Address CENTRAL, Box No. 171 Times Office.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.—FAMILIES wishing to make arrangements for rooms, with board, private table if desired, can find superior accommodations at Nos. 106 and 128 East 23d st.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, with bath, &c., with private table and attendance; references. Apply at No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suits of rooms; house and all other appointments strictly first-class; references required. Apply at No. 15 East 46th st.

BOARD.—PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT; MODERATE prices; large, well-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen; good, liberal table; references. Apply at No. 41 West 16th st.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.
Mrs. R. H. JENKINS will have, on Saturday, an entire floor and one suite of rooms for rent, with full board; also, one fourth floor room.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.
To let, with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms, for gentlemen; references.

5TH AV., NO. 164.
Two rooms on first floor, with bath and closets; fine suites on second and third floors; also single rooms; breakfast if desired.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON and 4th avs.—A choice of rooms to let with board to gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen; rooms connecting, suitable for families.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen; house homelike and pleasant, modern conveniences; references.

BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife or two gentlemen on Jersey City Heights; private family, no other boarders; terms reasonable. Address R. V. H., Box No. 171 Times Office.

NOS. 43 AND 45 LAFAYETTE PLACE.—These houses having been thoroughly renovated are now ready for Fall and Winter boarders. Reference required.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH or without private table, in brown-stone house, No. 29 West 15th st., near 5th av.; references required; house quiet and in perfect order.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Respectable location, No. 327 East 15th st., (Stuyvesant square;) reference required.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen; good table; references.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, second floor, en suite, or separately.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, between 14th and 50th sts. and 6th and Madison avs., on second floor; sitting-room, one large and one small bedroom; private table preferred. Address, with lowest price, Post Office Box No. 2,994.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, SON, AND DAUGHTER, adults, would engage permanent board if satisfactory; house to be in good location, between 23d and 57th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; moderate terms expected and unexceptionable references given and required. Address with particulars Box No. 3,735 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A PARLOR and bedroom; third floor; sunny exposure; water, gas, and fire; between 23d and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; good table and cleanliness indispensable; about $130 per month. Address PERMANENT, No. 217 West 45th st.

A RESPECTABLE BOY, AGED EIGHTEEN, wishes employment a few hours of an evening in compensation for board; writes a fair hand; good City references. Address O. K., Box No. 114 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WITH A STRICTLY private family, in the upper part of this City, a large room; (modern improvements;) breakfast and tea. Address BOARDER, Box No. 136 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 38 EAST 40TH st.; 25 feet front; floor stable with seven stalls, and rooms for family overhead. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET IN 54TH ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.; in fine order. Inquire at No. 681 6th av., corner 39th st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1784.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS, other than depositors, who may have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.

Pass-books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass-books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBT. PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—170 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

MUSICAL.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WM. A. POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY and No. 39 Union square, offer an immense stock of pianos, upright and square, for rent and for sale on easy terms. Steinway, Chickering, and Weber pianos to rent.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND pianos, of our own and other makes, for sale and to rent. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLAUBER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE first day of September, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NORMAN G. KELLOGG and JOHN A. WOODRUFF, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name of A. G. Kellogg & Co., at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN MESLER, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Edwin Mesler, Jr., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.

Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch have the honor to announce that the Fall and Winter Season of Italian Opera will commence at the Academy of Music on MONDAY, SEPT. 28, with a company comprising the following renowned artists:

NEW ENGAGEMENTS.

MLLE. EMMA ALBANI SIGNORA VITTORIA POTENTINI MLLE. MARIE HEILBRON MLLE. DONADIO	PRIME DONNE.
SIGNOR CARLO CARPI SIGNOR DEBASSINI SIGNOR BENFRATELLI	PRIMI TENORI.
SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA	PRIMO BARITONO.
SIGNOR FIORINI	PRIMO BASSO.

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

The following esteemed artists of last season have been retained in the Company:

Mlle. ALICE MARESI	Prima Donna
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY	Prima Donna Contralto
Signor DEL PUENTE	Primo Baritono
Signor EVASIO SCOLARA	Basso
MUSICAL DIRECTOR	Signor E. MUZIO
ASSISTANT CONDUCTOR	Mr. S. BEHRENS
STAGE MANAGER	Mr. VAN HAMME

THE REPERTOIRE.

Will include "Ruy Blas," (Marchetti,) "Romeo E Giulietta," (Gounod,) "La Stella del Nord," (Meyerbeer,) "Aida," (Verdi,) "Lohengrin," and, for the first time in America, Wagner's famed work, "IL VASCELLO FANTASMA," ("The Flying Dutchman.") Also the following standard operas: "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Faust," "Roberto," "Dinorah," "Prophet," "Huguenots," "Don Giovanni," "Lucia," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Mignon," "Amleto," "Traviata," "Trovatore," "Ballo in Maschera," "Ernani," "Rigoletto," "Marta," "Otello," "Sonnambula." Each opera will be presented with new and brilliant MISE EN SCENE and powerful chorus and orchestra.

The Messrs. Strakosch are happy to announce that they have secured from Maestro VERDI the full score of his latest and most remarkable composition,

THE "MESSE DE REQUIEM."

PRICES—General admission, $2; admission, family circle, $1; reserved seats, family circle, 50 cents extra; reserved seats in last row of balcony, Mezzanine box tier, and balcony circle, each $3; parquet and balcony reserved seats, $4; boxes, $12, $16, and $20, according to location. Subscription for season of thirty performances, for reserved seats, $90 and $120, according to location. Boxes, $360 and upwards for the season. Subscription opens at the Academy TO-DAY at 9 A. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 P. M.

Continued success of the eminent comedian, Mr. J. L.
TOOLE,
who will appear
MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1874,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
in
THREE OF HIS CELEBRATED CHARACTERS!

The performance will commence with a comic drama, in one act, by Tom Taylor, Esq., called
OUR CLERKS.
John Puddicombe, { With song of "He, She, and the Postman," and "Bob Simmons' Courtship" } Mr. J. L. TOOLE

Followed by his very successful one-act comedy drama of
OFF THE LINE.
Harry Coke.. (his original character)... Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Concluding with the amusing farce, entitled,
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Spriggins, (his original character, as acted by him over 2,000 times)...... Mr. J. L. TOOLE

Third "TOOLE" matinée SATURDAY at 1:30.

MONDAY, Sept. 14,
will be produced the celebrated drama, in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Toole by H. J. Byron, called
DEARER THAN LIFE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JARRETT & PALMER .... Lessees and Managers
☞ FIFTH WEEK!!!

The continued favor extended to Mr. BOUCICAULT'S new American play, BELLE LAMAR, induces Jarrett & Palmer to prolong its run for another week.

It will therefore be performed for the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, and 34th times, including the SATURDAY MATINEE,
with Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH (for whom the play was written) as COLONEL PHILIP BLIGH.
Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH as........ BELLE LAMAR

_ MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, production of Thomas Otway's great tragic play,
VENICE PRESERVED.

PRICES—Admission, $1; Family Circle, 30 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Reserved Balcony, $1; Orchestra Stalls and Orchestra Balcony, $1 50. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30. MATINEE every SATURDAY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

FORTY-THIRD
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
WILL OPEN AT
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M.
GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.
500 MILE WALK
BY THE CELEBRATED
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
IN SIX DAYS,
commencing
MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at 12:05 A. M.

Mr. Barnum is happy to announce that he has induced Mr. EDWARD PAYSON WESTON to attempt the arduous task of walking 500 miles in six days. Mr. WESTON'S position and standing warrant a faithful performance on his part, and HIS SUCCESS IS ALMOST ASSURED.

The Hippodrome will be open at all hours during his walk.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
MONDAY, SEPT. 7.

EVENING AT 8. FOUL PLAY.	AFTERNOON AT 2. PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY, SEPT. 14.
EVENING—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
AFTERNOON—LADY OF LYONS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10, AT 8,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
To Mr. JOHN KOCH, Proprietor of Central Park Garden.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. K. THORNE, Manager
MONDAY, first night of Kiralfy Brothers. Grand spectacular drama of
THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST.
JULIA SEAMAN.................as..................SATAN
500 ballet and auxiliaries on the stage.
New scenery, properties and decorations.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE,
BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
The most beautiful theatre in the world.

ROBINSON HALL,
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
Crowded nightly with THE ELITE OF NEW-YORK, to witness the only true and artistic rendition of the genuine French
CAN-CAN.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 2:30.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

BOWERY THEATRE.
PASSION'S PERILS.
HENRY JOIGNERY and WM. DELAVE,
The most accomplished gymnasts
IN THE WORLD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,
Terms reduced, $8 to $12 per week, or $2 per day.
THEO. HAUSER, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.
Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING.—AMONG THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, at Union Society, Greene County, N. Y., parties can obtain desirable board for September and October at $6 per week. Address DAVID DAVIS, Union Society, Mountain House. Reference—S. H. Bart, No. 218 Greenwich st., N. Y.

A FAMILY OF THREE HAVING A HOUSE ON the Hudson, a short distance from City, would divide expenses with a small family for the Fall and Winter. Address HOME, Box No. 127 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE as MOLDA.
MM. GRAU and CHIZZOLA........ Lessees and Managers
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and the
NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE FOR
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, 8, and 9
BEING POSITIVELY THE
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT.
Mlle. AIMEE.......... first time as.......... MOLDA
Mlle. MINELLY.......... first time as.......... MULLER
together with
GANDON, DUBOUCHET, and DEBEER.
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10,
First time in America of Offenbach's
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SPECIAL NOTICE.
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
The Management takes much pleasure in announcing that on
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10,
They will produce, for *the first time in America*, Offenbach's Celebrated Opera Bouffe,
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE,
with the following great cast:

LE PRINCE RAPHAEL	Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
ZANETTO	Mlle. MINELLY
REGINA	Mlle. GANDON
PAOLA (her first appearance in America)	Mlle. KID
LE PRINCE CASIMIR	M. DUPLAN
CABRIOLO	M. DUBOUCHET
TREMOLINI	M. DEBEER
SPARADRAP	M. GUYOT

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
MUSICAL CONDUCTOR .... M. C. VAN GHELE

N.B.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE will be presented with new scenery, new properties, new appointments. The costumes, made by M. MILLET, are imported expressly from Paris.

Seats secured six days in advance.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY........ Proprietor and Manager
INSTANTANEOUS HIT.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THREE HOURS OF HEARTY LAUGHTER!!!
GREAT SUCCESS OF

Miss ADA DYAS	as	Clothilde
Miss SARA JEWETT	as	Blanche
Miss ALICE GREY	as	Adolphine
BIJOU HERON	as	Fanfan
STELLA CONGDON	as	Polydore
Mr. D. H. Harkins	as	Didier
Mr. F. Hardenberg	as	Benviton
Mr. Louis James	as	Champrose
Mr. Owen Fawcett	as	Prudent
Mr. J. W. Jennings	as	Fonnichel

In consequence of the BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the FAST FAMILY on Saturday night, and the immediate demand for places to witness that sparkling performance, Mr. DALY announces it for repetition
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
Except Saturday, Sept. 12, when the long-announced production of Sheridan's famous SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL will positively take place.
_ BOX SHEET NOW OPEN for all the week.

ONLY "FAST FAMILY" MATINEE SATURDAY, at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:45.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.

FOURTH WEEK

of Miss Charlotte Thompson's engagement,
and
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of

JANE EYRE.

This delightful play is attracting audiences which equal in character and numbers those assembled last season to witness Led Astray.

The *Staats Zeitung*: "The representation of 'Jane Eyre' is absolutely perfect, whether we consider the manner in which the piece is acted, or put upon the stage. Every part, even to the smallest, is in the hands of a thorough artist, while the scenes are masterpieces of decorative art. They are, in fact, so beautiful that we should never tire of looking at them."

Characters by
Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, A. D. Bradley, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and F. B. Lamb.
Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Adele Clarke, Little Laura Thorpe, De Lacy, and Wilde.

SATURDAY, Sept. 12, Fourth Matinée of JANE EYRE.
Box office for the sale of reserved seats open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.
THE PEOPLE'S VAUDEVILLE THEATRE,
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
CAN-CAN. RECONSTRUCTED CAN-CAN.
Miss FANNY HERRING.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
STILL MORE NEW SPECIALTY STARS.
Mlle. ZITTELLA, Miss DOLLY EMMERSON.
FRANK BELL, HARRY HURDIC, JIMMY EMMERSON.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 619, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.

A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.

A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kivlin, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting, at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1874.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless they are specially authorized to make such publication. (Laws of 1860, chapter 432.)

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE PARK,
No. 32 CHAMBERS ST., Sept. 4, 1874.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the assessment rolls, or the books, on real estate for the year 1874 will be opened for payment at this office on THURSDAY next, Sept. 10, 1874. Payment can be made between the hours of [illegible] A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum, calculated from the day of payment to the 1st day of December, [illegible] on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.
MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

OPENING OF THE CHURCHES.

THE SUMMER VACATION ENDED.

INFLUX OF WORSHIPERS—PASTORS RETURNING TO THEIR CHARGES.

The attendance on religious services yesterday, both up town and down town, sufficiently indicated that with the majority of church-goers the long vacation was practically over. This was more especially the case with the churches below Twenty-third street and East and West of the "magic parallelogram," though even within the boundaries of the latter the increase in the number of worshipers was a marked feature of the day. On upper Fifth avenue and Murray Hill the audiences, in numerous instances, were still small in proportion to their size during the Spring and Winter, a defect which another week or two will fully remedy. The Pastors, as a rule, were at their posts, the majority of them visibly refreshed by well-earned vacations. In many of the churches the intermission had been improved by extensive repairs and a general refitting and adornment of the interiors preparatory to reopening was almost universal. The music, notably at the churches in which that department of worship receives special attention, was all that could be desired; while the appearance of the congregations demonstrated that at least the working majority of their members were present. At Trinity, where the attendance is scarcely influenced by the state of the season, the audience is a large and interested one. The same may be said of St. Paul's and All Saints, in Henry street. At the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, the place of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Taylor, was filled by Rev. Prof. Barbour, of Bangor, Me. At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Dickson occupied the pulpit of Dr. Hall, now absent in Europe.

Rev. Dr. Armitage preached at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, corner Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street, and Rev. Henry D. Ganse at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street. At the Baptist Tabernacle a considerable congregation gathered to listen to a sermon by Rev. W. L. Hoyt.

St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, was opened for service both morning and evening. The Rector, Wm. F. Morgan, is absent in Europe, but divine service was celebrated by his assistant in the presence of a largely reinforced audience. At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison avenue and East Forty-second street, sermons were preached by the Rector, Rev. S. H. Tyng, at 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. A large congregation assembled in the Church of the Ascension, corner Fifth avenue and West Tenth street. Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, rector of the parish, officiated. Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., preached at Christ Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, at 10:30 A. M. At the Ritualistic Churches, St. Ignatius, Rev. Dr. Ewer, and St. Albans, Rev. Mr. Morrill, the audiences were large, and the elaborate services the subject of marked attention. Services were also held at the Baptist Tabernacle, the South Reformed Church and the Church of the Covenant, full reports of the proceedings at which are appended:

THE PASTOR'S DUTIES.

By Rev. Dr. Chapman.

Rev. Dr. Chapman, Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, preached his introductory sermon after the Summer vacation yesterday morning to a full congregation. The discourse treated of the duties of the minister and the people toward God and toward each other. The words of the text were taken from the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, third chapter, ninth verse, as follows: "For we are laborers together with God; ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building."

The preacher said the office of the minister was no sinecureship; it was no place for personal display, or for the purposes of any particular party. In its character it was universal, and had for its object the conversion of all the children of the earth to the cause of the religion of Christ. The Divine Spirit is constantly moving toward the conversion of all the world, and the minister must be possessed of that spirit to the greatest possible degree. That man who is so imbued in the greatest possible degree is the most happy in his success. Concentration is a quality of the utmost moral and practicable force. In practical, material matters, the concentration of water, steam, &c., is found of powerful service. To achieve success in anything—in the ministry, the law, or other professional life, a man must possess it. It was especially the qualification of St. Paul, by which he performed the wondrous works of his ministry. Such qualification brings with it not only love but training in those things necessary for the instruction of the people; a knowledge of science, history, general literature and current events—these are the duties of the pulpit. Outside the pulpit the minister had a pastoral duty. The sick chamber required tenderness and the social circle required sympathy for the exercise of good influences. Those are the duties of the pastorate. Those of the people are almost equally arduous. They must give their Pastor most hearty co-operation in prayer and sympathetic feeling. They must give him their fullest confidence. St. Paul pleaded with the people to pray for him in his work, and if he, who was so great and powerful, needed such aid, how shall others be sustained without such assistance. The most generous concessions and sacrifices in matters of personal taste and desires should be made. There should be no impatience if the preacher did not always suit or hit the exact notions of all his hearers. Among so many it was quite impossible that all should be unanimous on the various subjects which the minister was called upon to discuss. In the three leading departments of his duty, the pulpit, the social and the pastoral, the people have various views of the importance of each. Some had a taste for the discussion of doctrines exclusively; some wished only to have eloquence and fine rhetoric, connected with faith; while others wished to be stirred to the bottoms of their souls by Evangelical promises for the good and flaming denunciation for the wicked. Again others cared not so much for the pulpit as the social and pastoral ministrations. These were deemed by a large number of more importance than the former. It should be remembered that excellence or perfection in more than one object was extremely rare among men. In most instances, if the preacher was able to satisfy all in either of these duties, he had not sufficient time or opportunity for perfect excellence in the others. Generous sacrifices and concessions were, therefore, required from the people toward the minister as a part of their duty toward God and their Pastor. These several duties were necessary on all their parts in order to be laborers together with God, to be of His husbandry and His building.

THE LOVE THAT GOD HATH FOR US.

By Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D.

For the first time since vacation, the Pastor, Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., and people in the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fifth street, came together yesterday morning, when a sermon from the following text was preached:

> "And we have known and believed the love that God hath to us. God is love, and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God and God in him."—I John, iv., 16.

The speaker began by stating that every parent had been impressed, when looking upon a sleeping babe, of the fact of the sleeper's utter unconsciousness of the love which centers around it. In itself a little monarch, it unconsciously controlled the hopes and tears of those surrounding its childhood and youth. But not until years of experience and of cares, not, indeed, until these babes become fathers and mothers did they fully comprehend parental anxieties and love. Through such familiar facts we were led to understand the character of love, and through these made conscious of its presence. Between the natural and spiritual infancy there exists a close analogy. Could the child understand God's exceeding willingness to give good gifts unto his children, he would not live a life of fear and trembling. An understanding of this love would influence him to approach the Heavenly Parent with assurance. An habitual faith and courage would necessarily be accompaniments of such an understanding. Thoughtful persons are continually interrogating their own hearts, "Do I love God or no?" They are often in darkness and doubt, and not rarely are found looking forward with eagerness to a rest which will be found in a final and affirmative settlement. A parent never thinks of setting a child to communing with his own heart in reference to his love, but the parent does endeavor by acts of kindness and words of counsel to draw out that love. Just so God deals with his children. He does not bid them look inwardly, but only invites them to look around and on every hand behold His wondrous works, His acts of infinite goodness, His inexhaustible kindness. It is in such an observation that the soul is filled with love and dwells in God. When a painter is educating a pupil he is not content with having him copy the simple works before him. He leads him before the works of the old masters, and in their beauty and magnificence makes known the capabilities of man, and inspires him with ideas and ambitions never before experienced. So God endeavors to discover to His children the answering fidelity and love of His faithful, long since crowned, and in their exalted state make known the capabilities of the Christian. God was not content with telling us of His infinite love. He showed it in the life of His dearly-begotten Son. It took on a familiar form. Instead, as hitherto, of coming down to men, it came down among men. His glory and love were revealed as He went about among men ministering to the sick, comforting the sorrowing, restoring sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, and life to the dead. Does love call for forgiveness? Find an answer in the "Father forgive them," which came down to us from the cross. Love burdened with the burden of sin exhibited its infinitude in the garden, and to dying man was lavishly offered. This manifestation is not alone historical. Christ is with his people always. If God was in Christ reconciling the people unto Himself, God is in Christ and is reconciling the people unto Himself. Christ's word is upon God's people to comfort. His touch is still upon God's people to give them sight. From all the remote and dark corners to which our cares sometimes lead us we are assured by His promises of love that his hand will tenderly guide us. This love draws us by its sympathy. We love God because He first loved us. Pure love in us is simply God's love reflected. It is not we that love, it is simply God's love in us. The power of the love of Christ over us is a thing to which God's children can abundantly testify. From the last clause of the text, "God dwelleth in us," we learn something of the true nature of love. If your child should start with fear at the sound of your voice, should tremble whenever you approached, should betray an absolute lack of trust in your kind feelings, your confidence in his love would be very stinted. Yet many of God's people are daily living in just this way. Instead of coming with confidence and a knowledge of God's tender affection, and confessing to Him all their sorrows, and from Him asking comfort, they shrink from Him as from a being destitute of love and sympathy. At His word they tremble, and from His influence they flee with a shudder. If we are to judge by the conduct of the professed sons of God, God's love is a terror, and so remote as to be utterly beyond man's comprehension. We fail to appreciate that we cannot please God better than to take Him at His word. If He promises largely He is delighted to have His children ask accordingly. There is an abundant sweetness stored up in God's love, stored up for our daily living, and all that remains for us to do is to go and get it. We have known and believed in this love, and have learned to appreciate it as forgiving and long suffering. There are days when God's people are tossed as with a tempest, and when murmurs against God's goodness may be heard. In the wildest of these tempests it is good to recount God's kindnesses, and in those kindnesses to discover His profound love, to learn that without it and a knowledge of God there is no anchor and no wisdom at all. You are enjoined to love the "Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself." Ignorance of this love is fatal. Through this ignorance you forfeit guidance, forgiveness, and compassion, and drift away into a world of darkness. This fact is the most important that man can know. Some things it is indifferent whether you know or not; but ignorance of this is a vital lack; it deprives you of such sympathy, guidance, and friendship as earth cannot give. And if you refuse to see God's love on this gracious side, you will be forced to see it on its reverse side—the wrath of the Lamb—outraged compassion and mercy.

BELIEF IN THE SCRIPTURES.

By Rev. Dr. Dickson.

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church the services were attended by a small congregation, many of the members of the church not having yet returned to the City. Rev. Dr. Dickson officiated in the absence of Dr. Hall, the Pastor, who has not yet returned from his vacation. After the usual appropriate prayer and praise on reopening, Dr. Dickson preached from the eighth, ninth, and tenth verses of the first chapter of the Second Epistle to Timothy. "Be not thou, therefore, ashamed of the testimony of our Lord, nor of me, his prisoner. But be thou partaker of the afflictions of the Gospel according to God. Who hath saved us and called us with an holy calling not according to our works, but according to His own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began, but is now made manifest by the appearing of our Savior Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death and hath brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel." The words of the text, the preacher said, was the dying admonition of St. Paul, delivered during his last imprisonment through Timothy, his co-worker in the cause of salvation, to the ministers and hearers of the Gospel in all future ages. The sense of shame because of the Gospel of Christ referred to by St. Paul was, strange to say, one of the great troubles in the way of salvation, and was so considered by the Savior himself, who warned His followers that whosoever was ashamed of Him, of them would He be ashamed in the Day of Judgment? The Gospel came as a witness to testify to things that men could not otherwise know, and as such should be implicitly believed. Some, however, made the grave mistake of thinking that in order to derive any benefit from the Gospel its mysteries should be reasoned and comprehended fully. If Christ had said that only such as comprehended the Gospel fully should be saved, what endless misery would it not have entailed on mankind. Such was not his teachings, however. He said that all who believed in the Gospel should be saved, and this was how salvation was so freely offered to all. It was the endeavor to explain many things in the Gospel which were inexplicable to the human mind, and should be implicitly believed with a steadfast trust, as testimony of God's love and mercy, which led to so much difficulty and dissension among Christians at the present day. Luther's great power in the midst of troubles and uncertainty was his implicit belief in the Gospel of Christ. The children of God were afflicted with troubles and persecution now just as they had been in times past. These were the mysterious dealings of God; and it was the duty of those not so afflicted to succor and sympathize with the sufferers as though the sorrows were their own. Christ commanded his followers to bear one another's burdens. From this delightful trait of Christianity arose the communion of saints—the fellowship of God's people on earth. At the birth of the Savior all the promises of a Messiah, which had been handed down from father to son, from prophet to prophet, through centuries, was fulfilled, and when the glad tidings of the angelic host announcing that Christ was born in Bethlehem rang out upon the world, it was known that the long-promised Savior had at last come. The incarnation, death, and resurrection of Christ had for ever abolished spiritual death to those who believe, and delivered mankind from the bondage of sin, enabling them to cry out triumphantly, as St. Paul did, "Oh! death where is thy sting; oh! grave where is thy victory?" Death had, therefore, literally lost its terrors for the people of God, and the sacrifice made on the cross had enabled millions of dying men and women to triumph over its horrors even as Christ had done. The thought of the saving power of Jesus had soothed many a death-bed, and entirely dispersed the fear of death. Christ had given to mankind life and immortality, and in view of the many distracting theories set afloat on these subjects at the present day by even the most enlightened minds, it was comforting to turn to the Bible, and read the philosophy of St. Paul, who expounded the Gospel theory of immortality in the words, "I desire to depart, I long to be absent from the body, to be present with the Lord." In all ages men had dreamed of this glorious immortality, but it was only when Christ came that they became fully convinced of life everlasting. It was not gifted sages or philosophers who had given immortality, but the Savior alone. And this assurance of a blessed immortality, softened the pangs of death and the horror of the grave, and comforted the bereaved ones on earth by reminding them of that blissful state where families would be reunited, tears wiped away, and all sing the praises of God through the ages of eternity. What was required of Christians at the present day was not that they should be profound thinkers, or great writers, but that they should implicitly believe in the Gospel message, and show by their lives and actions that they were fulfilling the commands of their Divine Master in leading a godly life, and ministering to the wants of their brethren in affliction.

SAVED BY GRACE THROUGH FAITH.

By Rev. Prof. Barbour.

The services at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday morning were conducted by Rev. Prof. Barbour, of Bangor, Me., in the absence in Europe of the Rector, Rev. W. M. Taylor. He selected as his text the words, "For by grace are ye saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God." Next to the word Christ, he said, the word faith ranked in importance, and next to salvation it deserved our closest study. Notwithstanding the frequent scriptural reference to faith, and the manner in which it was expounded, there seemed to be no more fruitful source of mistake than this term faith. The mind of Christ appeared to have anticipated the confusion of minds in regard to its meaning, and even among Christians of extraordinary intelligence it seems a difficult task to keep clear of conflicting views. He did not propose to refer to bygone discussions upon the subject, but his motive was to remove some difficulties that appeared in the paths of Christians, especially those of the young. He would direct their attention to certain mistakes which diverted men from the simplicity of the Gospel, and the first was the idea that faith was not required of them by any effort on their own part, except, indeed, when the hour of dissolution arrived they hoped for eternal salvation. The origin of this mistake was undoubtedly the good news of salvation as a gift bestowed without merit on the part of man. A great many, believing that all that was essential to salvation was conferred by God upon man, suffered themselves to drift into a spirit of listlessness, relying solely upon the promises of the doctrines Christ enunciated. While it was true that faith was the gift of God, it was equally true that man, as the recipient of it, was to be active and alert. It was not like the gift of a material thing, which simply required to be taken hold of; yet even in the reception of matter a certain exertion was to be employed. Paul congratulated the Philippians that to them faith was to be given not only to believe in Christ, but also to suffer for Him. Here believing and suffering were given for the sake of Jesus. Again, it was written that faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God; for the man who did not hear the Word of God could not believe it. Again, the Scriptural expression, "He that cometh to me shall never hunger, and he that believeth in me shall never thirst," did not imply passiveness or inaction. Eagerness was a subject of [illegible], and activity in regard to Christ was commendable. The object of faith was to bring men into the presence and companionship of Jesus, and keep them there. Coming to Christ necessarily meant the discovery of the truths He enunciated. He gave the influences and the spirit to induce faith, and to believe it was the gift of God, and since the acceptance of the truth must be a man's act, it was necessary that he exert his free and rational activities in coming in contact with the truth, and it was just as necessary that he should exert himself about believing. And their mistake was that men were justified for their faith, instead, as the text taught, by their faith, or through their faith. Man was not born to a full knowledge of the teachings of Jesus, but as the eye opened to the light of day by raising the lid, so the light of Christianity poured upon the soul by the discovery of the knowledge of faith. Christ was the original gift of God to man, and faith was the simple thing of holding it in the hand. Christ was the Bread of Life, and faith was simply the eating. The mental exertions of Christians should not distress them very much, but they should keep the Savior ever in view, remembering that it was by grace we were saved, through faith, and not in ourselves or in our efforts.

THREE GOOD ELEMENTS OF GOSPEL TRUTH.

By Rev. Dr. Hawthorne.

The Tabernacle Baptist Church, on Second avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, closed during the Summer season for repairs, was reopened yesterday. There was a good attendance, but the church was not crowded. Rev. J. B. Hawthorne D. D., of Louisville, Ky., delivered the morning sermon. The subject of the discourse was "The Three Great Elements of Gospel Power." The text selected was the sixteenth verse of the first chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans:

> "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth, to the Jews first and also to the Greek."

The preacher said when he declared that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is for the whole world, that it offers mercy and salvation to every nation, tongue and tribe, no one would regard it as an exhibition of courage on his part; because such a sentiment is in favor with all classes of men. Thousands will applaud where one will condemn. But there was a time when Jehovah was regarded as national property, —the property of the Jews; when all of his revelations through inspired men were supposed to be addressed to a single nation. Such was the feeling when Paul began his missionary work. Even his own Christian brethern among the Jews were very reluctuant to believe that the Gentiles had any interest in the Gospel. To stand up in the face of a multitude of his countrymen and affirm that Christ was the Savior of the Gentiles as well as of the Jews, was to incur the danger of being stoned to death. At a first glance, it may surprise us that the Apostle should exclaim: "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." "Of course not," we might say. "Who need be ashamed of it? It is the truth of the living and eternal God. It is the message of God's mercy to a dying world—who need be ashamed to make it known?" Nothing is more respectable than Christianity. It has proved itself to be the great moral power of the world. The greatest nations of the world are Christian nations. There is no civilization worth preserving where Christianity is not supreme. But the people to whom Paul preached had many reasons for believing that he ought to be ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. Put yourself in his position and see how the whole world must have seemed to him. Plant yourself in the midst of those to whom he came preaching, perceive their prejudices, accept their opinions, be surrounded by the same public sentiment that was about him, and see if there was not a lofty courage in his declaring that he was not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. Consider the granite wall of prejudice which he had to meet. He was a Jew; that was enough for the haughty Roman, or the learned Greek, to know in order to measure the merits of his cause. Judea was to the Romans about what Alaska is to us, or India to the British. She was a conquered province. Painting and statuary were unknown among her inhabitants. With the single exception of the Temple almost all their architecture was Grecian, and sprung from the hands of their conquerors. There was not one feature of the country that commanded even the respect of Western nations. It is only within this age that the Jew has had any respectability or liberty among the nations. Cursed of God, he has been despised by man. Their country is desolated. Its cities are the cities of the dead. The poor Jew has a home anywhere except in his own land. At the time that Paul preached in Rome they were peculiarly regarded among all civilized nations. The heathen Chinaman, or the Hottentot wild from the jungles of Africa, would command more respect among the aristocrats of England than did a Jew among the nobility of Rome. It would seem an unfortunate thing that a new religion should be promised by a detestable Jew. We might wonder why God did not choose one from some nation that was less hated by the world. Add to this the fact that Paul was destitute of those personal graces which men are agreed are so important to success. According to all traditions concerning him, his personal appearance was most unprepossessing. He was diminutive in stature, and stooped; was club-footed, and had a defect in his eye. Consider, moreover, the subject of his discourses. He came not to expatiate upon the beauty of Roman art, the splendor of their architecture, and the subtlety of their philosophy. He determined to know nothing among them save Jesus Christ and Him crucified. Christ was regarded by the Romans as a malefactor; what though Paul could prove that he was innocent and undeserving of his fate? It was enough for the supercilious Romans to know that He died as the worst of criminals. His theme had in it no element that was fascinating or attractive to carnal senses. Christianity makes no appeal to the love of the beautiful in nature. Jesus Christ made much use of nature in His ministry, but it was always for a moral purpose and not from a sense of beauty. His teachings were more like the proverbs than the prophets. The preacher then went on to speak of those elements of the Gospel which made Paul not ashamed to preach it. Paul says that it is the power of God unto salvation. God's physical power is revealed in the creation. Redemption as revealed in the Gospel displays God's moral power. One secret of the power of Christianity lies in the appeals which it makes to men by motives drawn from a boundless future. Man is everywhere addressed as an immortal being, and is thereby raised immeasurably in the scale of being. When Christ came to teach that men were immortal, that the poorest and meanest had a chance for a glorious life in another and endless world, he raised man to a dignity and importance which had never been attached to him before. The Gospel has power because it speaks to every man and deals with every man as a deathless creature. Another element of the power of the Gospel, Dr. Hawthorne said, lies in the fact that it makes its appeal mainly to the conscience of man. Defining conscience as a natural sense of the difference between good and evil, he asked, "Who has not felt its power?" It speaks, and the felon flees when no man pursues; it speaks, and the burglar pales behind his mask, startled at his own footfall; it speaks, and the cowardly assassin is arrested in his purpose. It has been the one witness for God when all others had committed treason. Now it is with this faculty in man that the minister of the Gospel has mainly to do. If he speaks to the intellect the philosopher can rival him; if he speaks to the imagination, the poet can soar above him; if he speaks to the passions, the political demagogue can do better. In speaking to the conscience he has no rival, he is autocrat undisputed. This Gospel commends itself to every man's conscience in the sight of God. It brings the sinner to court, and reveals to him the face of the Judge. Another element of power, the chief element of power in the Gospel, lies in the fact that it reveals God to man in the attitude of suffering and sacrificing Himself in his behalf. It brings out and makes historical the highest possible expression of the Divine love to man. It presents to us a scene of Divine suffering that dissolves the heart in thankfulness and melts the eyes to tears.

THE PASTOR'S RETURN TO HIS FLOCK.

By Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D.

The South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street was reopened for service yesterday morning. The congregation was very small, and mainly composed of strangers. Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., occupied the pulpit and conducted the services, selecting the text from Romans, xv., 29.

> "And I am sure that when I come unto you, I shall come in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ."

These words, he said, were written by the great apostle St. Paul, in the prospect of a visit to Rome—a purpose he had long cherished. He had chosen this text, because he had been unable to think of more appropriate words to herald the return of a Pastor. The relation between a Pastor and his flock is peculiar. It is a contract, but more than a contract. It is quite different from an agreement between the merchant and his customer, which is of a commercial character. It is a relation which binds the Pastor to his flock, and makes him thoughtful and considerate of those in his charge. He keeps them constantly in his thoughts, whether absent or in their midst. A merchant, or a banker, or a lawyer may perhaps be able to forget for a time the cares of his business and resign its management to his confidential clerk, but a Christian minister must carry his people with him. He reviews his ministry in the past; he recalls his errors; he makes plans for their correction, and very much of his vacation is spent in forming plans for the future, when he shall have returned to his flock and resumed his labors. Doubtless, said the reverend gentleman, this intermission of the Pastor is beneficial to the people as well as himself, not alone in the relaxation, but he has a chance to look over his work. Some people assert that there is no reason why ministers should have more relaxation than other men. He said it was a question if they did. Every business man has fifty-two regular holidays every year of his life. But to the minister, they are working days, and the hardest, so that the actual holidays enjoyed by the working men outnumber those indulged in by the minister. He had considered during his vacation how he could better minister to the wants of his followers; in what manner could he best fit himself for the resumption of the duty which awaited him. He would like to be able to say with the Apostle: "I am sure when I come unto you I shall come in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ." What was the Gospel of Christ? It was the good news of salvation through Jesus Christ. It was not a sign of metaphysics and ecclestiastical history. It was the salvation from sin and death. He would not deny the intimate relations between science and true religion, but he would ask himself what were the deepest, the most radical, the most pressing needs of the people to whom he ministered? What is it that makes men dissatisfied with the present and apprehensive for the future? The answer was, the want of a moral nature; a desire for spiritual affection, to which the love of Jesus Christ can alone respond. Each member of his congregation needed strength under trials and sympathy in affliction. These were wants which worlds of fame and wealth could never supply. If the Gospel could be brought to their observation, to give them light and hope for the future, it would be a blessing. His duty was to bring the Gospel, and they must receive it. He should bring it in all its simplicity, its fulness, its power. If Jesus Christ had not preached it simply it would never have afforded consolation to the generations to follow. When He had said He came to save that which was lost, the people readily understood Him. He had said, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," and who had read that passage and had not felt refreshed in body and spirit? He had said, "I am the bread of life and the water of life," and who that had felt the pangs of bodily hunger, or the restless cravings of a moral nature, had not been refreshed by the perusal of that passage? In this manner should Pastors come to their people. They could understand a simple Gospel, the child as well as the wise man. The minister must not preach all law, or all love, but law founded on love, and love magnifying and honoring law. He must set forth the life and death of Christ as an exposition of the love of God. He must tell man that simple faith will save him, but he must also connect faith and good works. He must show the wonderful adaptation of the law of God to the needs of every sinner by enabling him to bear his burdens, and by insuring the purity of the domestic hearth. The Gospel had enlightened more minds, blessed more minds, relieved more hearts than any other balm to suffering humanity. The preacher considered the annual recurrence of vacation season to be one of solemnity, as each year brought them nearer to eternity. He wished his hearers to understand that it was necessary that the Gospel be received properly, as well as administered judiciously. If the Pastor is welcomed only as a scholar or thinker, one whose ministrations please the fancy, his preaching is ineffectual, and the Gospel is not worthily received. He must be received as one who bears the blessing of God to each member of his flock. It was not to while away the Sabbath hours that they come to this sacred place; it was to receive the message of God to His people.

A DRUNKEN SALUTE WITH FATAL RESULTS.

A very singular case of shooting occurred yesterday afternoon, in Williamsburg, by which a woman, named Elena Chamark, and a child ten months old, belonging to Mrs. Bettenger, which she had in her arms, were wounded fatally by the discharge of small fire-arms in the public streets. About 4 o'clock a christening party were passing to Devoe street after leaving the church. George Lutz, who resides in Powers street, was at the time in the lager beer saloon of Frank Morehead, No. 259 Devoe street, and upon hearing that the party was returning, he ran out into the street, and taking a loaded revolver from his pocket fired two shots. One of the balls took effect in the right arm of the woman named, and passing through her breast lodged in the head of the infant. The woman and child were immediately attended by Dr. Riedel, but such are the injuries sustained by them, that he pronounced the wounds fatal in both cases. Lutz was taken into custody, and stated that he discharged his pistol not with the intention of shooting any person but to fire a salute in honor of the christening party, who are acquaintances of his. He had been drinking for some time previous in the saloon, and was under the influence of liquor when he discharged the weapon. After the first shot had been discharged, the women and children along the street ran away in every direction. Mrs. Chamark, however, was unable to get out of the way before he discharged the second shot. The affair has created much excitement in the district, and Lutz is denounced in the strongest terms for his reckless conduct. He was taken to the station-houses and held to await the result of the injuries. The woman who was shot did not belong to the christening party, but merely happened to be passing the saloon at the time.

A FORGER ARRESTED.

Mr. Frank O'Hara, doing business at No. 195 William street, has a brother named Wm. O'Hara residing in Washington. On the 27th of August Mr. Wm. O'Hara received a letter purporting to come from Mr. George Kahn, of Albany, whom he knew to be a friend of his brother Frank, requesting a loan of $100. Not knowing Mr. Kahn's handwriting, he sent the letter to this City, where it was pronounced a forgery. The case was placed in the hands of Detective Dunn, of the Central Office, who sent a decoy letter from his own residence, No. 292 Seventh street, to the address mentioned in the letter sent from Albany to Mr. O'Hara in Washington. This decoy letter informed Mr. Kahn that Mr. Robert Conklin, (Detective Dunn,) of No. 292 Seventh street, was authorized to pay the $100. For the last few nights, two young men have called at Detective Dunn's residence. Last night Detective Dunn was at home. One of them signed George Kahn to a receipt for the money. Detective Dunn asked them outside to have a cigar. On reaching the street they made a bolt and ran away. After a long chase, Detective Dunn captured the young man who signed the receipt. On being locked up in the Central Office he gave his name as Wm. Miller, a clerk, of No. 242 East Ninth street. He will be taken to court to-day.

PRIZE-FIGHT ON STATEN ISLAND.

About forty Jersey City roughs and "sporting men" left the South Cove at daybreak yesterday to witness a fight after the rules of the prize-ring between two "buffers" named Edward Flannery and Phil Riley. It was intended to have the difficulty between these two gentlemen, who have cherished a mutual misunderstanding for some time, settled on "Black Tom," a garbage island at Communipaw, but the Police got wind of the affair, and to avoid unpleasant consequences the excursionists steered for Staten Island. Dan Dougherty, Steve Taylor, and "Plug" Mulrain were among the notable company. A landing at Elm Park was safely effected, and the ring was pitched about a mile inward from the shore. The bruisers pounded away for upward of half an hour, with varying success, either getting knocked down every two minutes during the fight. At the end of the twentieth round Flannery, though badly beaten, was declared the victor, his sole reward being in the victory, as the fight was brought on to discover which of the two worthies was the better man. After the fight the crowd returned to their peaceful homes in Jersey.

A MERCHANT'S POCKET PICKED OF $15,000 IN CENTRAL PARK.

Mr. Charles Jansen, a German merchant, residing at No. 441 West Twenty-eighth street, although retired from business, still speculates in stocks and bonds. He has for some time past been afraid to leave his securities at home, lest sneak-thieves should steal them during his absence. He therefore carried them about his person in a large wallet. Yesterday morning he placed in his pocket a wallet containing five $1,000 United States bonds, five $1,000 bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and five Brooklyn City Water Loan certificates of $1,000 each, all having coupons attached, bearing date up to Jan. 1, 1875, in all of the value of $15,000. Mr. Jansen then went to visit the Central Park. While admiring the lions and tigers in the menagerie his pocket was picked of the wallet and bonds by some enterprising thief. He reported his loss to Inspector McDermott, at Police Head-quarters, last night.

A WOMAN'S DEATH UNEXPLAINED.

The Twenty-ninth Precinct Police were notified yesterday evening that Mrs. Mary McDonald had died at her residence, No. 57, West Eighteenth street, at 7 o'clock on the previous evening, from injuries received during a quarrel on the previous day. An inquiry was at once instituted, with the following result: Mrs. McDonald resided with her husband, a laborer, in the house mentioned, which is occupied by poor Irish and colored people, and which is situated in a rough neighborhood. On the previous day she had a quarrel with one Mrs. Callaghan, residing at Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, when Mrs. Callaghan struck her on the head with the butt end of a heavy silver-mounted parasol, inflicting a scalp-wound. Mrs. McDonald, who has been an invalid for three years past, took to her bed and died on Saturday night without medical attendance. Dr. McMasters, of No. 69 West Nineteenth street, who was called in, refused to give a certificate of death. Coroner Eickhoff will investigate the case.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

John Kennedy, of No. 197 Hester street, a youth of sixteen, was given $53 on Saturday by his stepmother to buy some clothes. He fell asleep in the hallway of his house, and Thomas Hicks, another youth, seeing him in this condition, stole his clothes money. Hicks afterward gave $15 of the money to Frank Parker, a young friend of his, to say nothing about the robbery. The latter, however, did not observe his portion of the contract, and Officer Stack arrested both the youths. At Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Bixby held Hicks in $1,000 bail to answer, and sent Parker to the House of Detention as a witness.

REUNION OF THE NEPTUNE YACHT CLUB.

This club, having returned recently from their annual cruise, held the customary reunion Friday last, at Norwalk, Conn. The attendance was large, a number of the members who were absent from the cruise being participants. The election of officers resulted in the return by acclamation of last year's incumbents. After the election a splendid collation was served. It was followed by speeches, humor, and general merriment. At the conclusion of the feast a presentation of a silver pitcher, goblets, and salver was made to Commissary Mead, and this called forth more speech-making of a pleasant kind.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Henry Specht, fifteen months old, fell from the fourth-story window of No. 27 Suffolk street last night, and was fatally injured.

The body of Matthew Fay, drowned on Sept. 3, was found at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, North River, yesterday evening.

During a quarrel yesterday at No. 418 East Twenty-fifth street, Thomas Sheehan stabbed his wife Annie slightly in the arm with a shoemaker's knife.

At the Tombs, yesterday, John Hartigan was committed, in default of bail, to answer a charge of attempted robbery, preferred by Frederick Reid, a sailor.

James Gayer, forty-two years old, of No. 21 Watts street, was beaten at the corner of Watts and Sullivan streets, yesterday morning, by two men, who escaped.

Mary Doyle, charged with the larceny of clothing valued at $85 from Michael Reynolds, No. 54 Prince street, was committed for trial by Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, yesterday.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Justice Ottersburg presided, and disposed of almost 100 cases. The cases were of a minor character. The amount of fines collected was very large.

The steamer City of Richmond took out on Saturday 21,775 letters and forty-three bags of papers; the Main, 24,475 letters and thirty-six bags of papers, and the Washington 4,051 letters and three bags of papers.

John Reddy, charged with stabbing Michael Mooney some few days ago, the full particulars of which have been already published in THE TIMES, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, and committed to await the result of Mr. Mooney's injuries.

BROOKLYN.

Philip Fitzpatrick, No. 89 Henry street, was arrested yesterday morning for assaulting Officer Fitzpatrick, of the Fourth Precinct.

A boy named James Lovett was arrested yesterday at No. 98 Union street for stabbing Mary Westfield, a child eight years of age.

Yesterday morning Officers O'Brien and Grogan found the dead body of a man, about forty years of age, floating in the river at Hamilton Ferry.

Mr. Henry Craemer, a merchant, residing at No. 75 Second place, was arrested yesterday morning by an officer while endeavoring to open the door of his residence with a latch-key.

LONG ISLAND.

A new M. E. Church, to cost $7,000, 36 by 60, with 20 feet posts, is about to be built at Hauppauge.

The cranberry crop at Bayport and other points on the south side bids fair to be very large this season.

A son of Mrs. Scott, of New-York, who is spending the Summer at Lake Grove, while playing with a pistol on Saturday, accidentally shot himself through the left hand, inflicting a serious wound.

A young German employed in Carpenter's organ factory at Ronkonkoma, shot himself accidentally while carelessly driving a cartridge into a breech-loading pistol. The ball entered his left side just below the ribs, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Mr. Fred. Wiggins, of Greenport, who was shot in the leg on board the steamer Sunshine, by Dr. Golding, of New-London, a day or two ago, while the latter was on a drunken spree, has made a settlement of the matter, and Golding has been discharged.

John F. Albin and John Hannar, Jr., of Yaphank, were arraigned before Justice C. B. Smith, at Patchogue, on Saturday, on a charge preferred by Game Constable Smith and others, of stealing trout from the pond of the Suffolk Club. They were detected in the act of netting the pond, and had thirty-eight fish in their net. There were two charges—one for larceny and the other for violating the statute. They waived examination, and gave bonds to appear before the Grand Jury.

Several months ago one McCarty, charged with committing a burglary at Huntington, and committed to the Suffolk County Jail by Justice Montfort, made his escape. Constable De Long on Saturday learned that McCarty was visiting a house at East Neck, and taking a force with him, surrounded the house. McCarty caught sight of one of the men, and attempted to escape through the back-door, but was confronted by the constable, who halted him with a pistol, handcuffed him, and conveyed him to jail at Riverhead.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Democratic General Committee will hold a caucus at Adams Hotel, Tompkinsville, this afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

Democratic delegates have been chosen in the districts of the several townships throughout Richmond County, who will assemble at the County Court-house, Richmond, on Thursday next, to elect delegates to the State Convention.

The ladies of the congregation of the Park Baptist Church, Port Richmond, will have a peach festival on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, in the chapel of the church. Peaches, ice-cream, and other nice things will be served in abundance, and a liberal patronage is expected. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the church.

NEW-JERSEY.

The State Model School, at Trenton, opens to-day.

St. Mary's Academy will be dedicated on Sunday next.

The Second District Republican Congressional Convention will be held in Atlantic City on the 12th inst.

The new Asylum for the Insane, at Morris Plains, near Morristown, is rapidly approaching completion.

The new Roman Catholic Church at Tenafly was dedicated yesterday. Bishop Carrigan preached the dedication sermon.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Middlesex County Bible Society will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church at Cranbury, to-morrow.

Three unknown men attacked and brutally beat Officer Kipp, of the First Precinct (Jersey City) Police, yesterday morning. To a citizen who interrupted the attack the officer in all probability owes his life. He was badly wounded. The men fled.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The new Marine Court calendar has been commenced at No. 5,455, that being the highest number reached in the regular order on the former calendar at the adjournment of the August term. The former numbers of cases are preserved in red ink, thus No. 1 on the new calendar was No. 5,456 on the old one. Cases that have been called and passed are on that account put on the new calendar after the notes of issue filed during the August term. The new issues of September will then follow in order according to the date of filing.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN NEWARK.

In Newark, yesterday afternoon, some 4,000 persons met in Military Park to take action in regard to the late stringent enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law in that place. Mr. Henry Schadel acted as Chairman, and Mr. Charles Botte as Secretary. Resolutions condemning interference with the rights of citizens, by the enforcement of Sunday laws and ordinances, and binding themselves, independent of all political parties, not to support any candidate for State, county, or City offices who will not give unequivocal assurances to support their views, were passed. A resolution for the formation of a permanent organization, and for the appointment of a committee, was also adopted.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Vice President Henry Wilson is at the Astor House.

Gen. William Hoffman, United States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, and Lieut. Col. Dowling, of the British Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Sir Samuel Hayes, of London; Gen. D. B. Warner, United States Consul at St. John, N. B.; and H. H. Porter, of Chicago, are at the Gilsey House.

REPORTED OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.

The *South-western Advocate*, a weekly Methodist Episcopal newspaper published in New-Orleans, has the following in its issue of Aug. 27: "The readers of the *South-western* will remember a recent reference to the outrage perpetrated upon Mr. C. W. Washburn, of Guadalupe County, Texas. He was formerly a resident of Bureau County, Ill., and had for several years been connected with the American Missionary Association, in the capacity of a teacher in the South. On the night of the 23d of June he was taken from his bed by a party of armed men, carried into the woods, and only upon the intercession of one of the party, was his life spared. They finally inflicted 100 lashes with a loaded black-snake whip, and gave him six days in which to leave the State. The only offense alleged was 'teaching the negro.'"

The same paper in another connection says: "We have heard from several sources that the same gang of desperadoes who committed the outrage in Guadalupe County, Texas, have committed another fearful crime against the law of God and man. We refer to the hanging of Rev. Jeremiah G. Webster, of San Antonio Circuit West Texas Conference. We were disposed to question the truthfulness of this report when it first came to us, but during the last week we have received evidence that amounts almost to proof. Still we sincerely hope that there is a mistake in this matter. Brother Webster has been one of our most earnest and efficient ministers in Texas, and the Church can ill afford to lose him in so inhuman and terrible a manner. The only thing with which he was charged by this band of Kuklux was preaching to the colored people and assisting the Gesner family in their escape from that portion of Texas. We will have a better knowledge of this matter before the issue of the next number of the *South-western*."

A MAN OF MANY WILLS.

Dr. W. Newton Mercer, who recently died at New-Orleans, had a most extraordinary propensity for making wills. Eighteen of these testamentary documents have already been admitted to probate, each one incumbered with a multitude of codicils. The whole of them must be taken together, there being clauses in most of the later ones relating to previous bequests, some of which are withdrawn and others confirmed. The eccentric testator wrote his first on the 11th of April, 1866. His estate consisted of lands, chattels, stocks, and money, which he distributed among his friends with great liberality, not forgetting his former slaves. The legatees were scattered over several States; some of them resided in England and two or three in Cuba. In the drawing of this will Dr. Newton dispensed with the service of a lawyer, and appended a note requesting that if any doubt should arise as to the construction of any clause the matter should be submitted to "mutual friends." For the next four years the testator devoted himself to making codicils. He became interested in his own funeral, and gave specific directions for the interment of his body. Then he turned his attention to his large stock of pocket-handkerchiefs, and divided them between "old William and Cæsar," after "Miss Young" shall have selected twelve. The said "William and Cæsar" are also designated as the inheritors of his wearing apparel. Some time afterward he became interested in a little chapel, and assessed certain legacies to the amount of $500 each for its benefit. From time to time he added to his list of legatees; some of them were enriched with a valuable bequest, others honored with a family heirloom, and the names of old negro servants constantly recurred. On the 10th of July, 1869, the following bequest was made: "To Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, late a General in the Confederate Army, now President of Washington College, at Lexington, and by whom I am not known, $1,000 in gold as a testimonial of my great respect for his purity of character in public and in private life." There are other bequests in the same codicil which may interest some readers, as follows: "To the Washington College, at Lexington, a portrait of Washington, believed to be by Stuart; one of Jefferson, by Healey, from an original by Stuart, with originals, by Harding, of Madison and Chief Justice Marshall; also a small collection of coins and medals; a razor that belonged to Washington, and a pair of knee buckles marked with his initials, G. W. To the Military Institute at Lexington, one thousand volumes of my books at Laurel Hill, with an original portrait of the late Z. Taylor. To the Agricultural College of Maryland, a portrait of C. Carroll, by Harding. To the Red Wood Library of Newport, R. I., an original of Webster by Harding. I confirm my donation to Wilner Shields of all the lands of which I may die possessed, as recited before."

A SON OF JEZEBEL.

On the theory of hereditary qualities the town architect of St. Denis, France, would seem to have a claim to trace his descent from Ahab and the amiable Jezebel, who must, we presume, have some descendants somewhere. This gentleman cast his eyes on a house belonging to an aged couple named Aubriot, and turned in his head how he could procure it at a low price by easy installments. Now it happened that one of the walls exhibited certain appearances which, although seemingly indicative of decay, were not in truth attended with danger. But these defects this son of Jezebel resolved to turn to his purposes. He gave out that the wall was dangerous to the neighborhood, and told the Aubriots that the repairs could not be made for less than 14,000 francs. Notwithstanding, however, this drawback, he kindly offered to buy the place for 25,000 francs, payable by installments. This sum was so far beneath the value of the property that they demurred, whereupon there presently came a sharp letter from the surveyor, written by the architect's instructions, to say that he really could not permit the wall to stand much longer, for it was fraught with danger to the community. So the poor old couple gave way, and their persecuter got their property on his own terms. But when he had been in possession some time, they learned that not only was the wall, supposed to be so dreadfully dangerous, still in *statuquo*, but that their house was let for a handsome rent. Seeing these things the poor old worms turned, and went to a lawyer. The architect is now in jail for roguery, for four months. He has had to pay 100 francs fine, and it may be hoped that a smart sum will be got out of him by civil process.

[Advertisement.]

Brilliant business prospects naturally introduce the subject of Knox's Fall style of gentlemen's hats. They are closely interwoven, for the prosperous business man is recognized by the hat he wears, which is always of Knox's manufacture. His stores are at No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Sugar, nominal; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 194,000 bxs. and 7,200 hhds.; receipts for the week, 1,900 bxs. and 216 hhds.; exported during the week, 17,000 bxs. and 1,400 hhds., including 16,500 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Bacon $34@$40 ₱ cwt. Butter—superior American $60@$62 ₱ quintal; Goshen, $70@$72. Flour, $25@27 ₱ bbl. Hams, American sugar-cured, $42@$47 ₱ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $35 ₱ quintal; in tins, $44@$46. Potatoes, $9 50@10. Wax, yellow, $14@$15 ₱ arroba; white, $24@26. Coal Oil, 6 reals ₱ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $7 50. Lumber—White Pine, $80@$82 ₱ M.; Pitch Pine, $63@$65. Shooks nominal. Hoops nominal. Freights nominal. Spanish Gold, 170@180; American, 182@183. Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 60@62 premium; short sight, 63@65 premium; 60 days, gold, 78@80, premium; short sight, 83@85 premium; London, 100@105 premium. The arrivals of new crop Tobacco are heavy, but there have been no operations as yet, and the leaf is insufficiently cured either for shipping or working.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.—The Print Cloth market was rather quiet during the past week. The sales were 47,000 pieces, on a basis of 5½c., 30 days, for Standard and extra 64x64 goods.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—Miss Moss, Mrs. Thomas Morgan, J. D. Hopkins, Mrs. J. D. Hopkins, Mrs. —— Williams, Miss —— Williams, O. Heyworth, R. W. Brauwell, J. Mac McNicoll, H. F. Blount, Mrs. H. F. Blount, Lieut. Col. Dowling, Dr. Edw. P. Fowler, A. O. Skinner, J. W. Grant, S. C. Dodd, Huger Smith, W. H. K. Godfrey, F. A. James, J. M. Young, Mrs. J. M. Young, Miss Minnie Young, Miss Isabella Young, Master J. M. Young, Fred Keppel, Mrs. Fred Keppel, Mrs. Hopkins and baby, Gen. William Hoffman, Mrs. M. C. Hoffman, Howard Paul, Richard Williams, William H. Terry, Miss Harris, Mrs. Panier, James W. Terry, Horace Hubbs, C. W. Prescott, Sir Samuel Hayes, Bart., Hamilton, Osborne, James Laurance, J. E. Newton, E. H. Moss, T. S. O'Brien, John Bouton, H. N. Beach, Henry Martin, Albert Roberts, Mr. Lange, Thos. F. Lee, Jas. Rosson, Thos. Vickers, Mrs. Thos. Vickers, Miss Grace Vickers, Master George Vickers, J. Adler, Mrs. J. Adler, the Misses Adler, (three,) and nurse, the Masters Adler, (two,) Mrs. Edward P. Fowler, nurse, and child, T. Perkins, G. W. Gregory, R. Dymond, Mrs. R. Dymond, T. Page, Miss Seivre, Miss Dymond, J. Dowling, Mr. Bentley, Mrs. Bentley, S. W. Fay, Mrs. S. W. Fay, A. G. Paine, Mrs. A. G. Paine, Master Paine, Walter Squires, L. Marks, F. B. Martin, W. J. Leonard, Mrs. W. J. Leonard, F. Walton, Mrs. F. Walton, Robert Squires, Master George Squires and nurse, Rev. Ross C. Houghton, J. C. King, Chas. Hobbs, Mrs. Chas. Hobbs, L. E. Richards, Mrs. L. E. Richards, D. A. Judson, W. C. McGibbon, J. H. Storey, H. G. Brown, Mrs. E. L. James, Mrs. Eames, Mr. Eames, K. Houston, W. F. Crighton, Mr. Newland, Mr. Duffy, Mr. Wigg, Mr. Howitz, Mr. Danbig, Alex. Hill, F. Nesbit, Sam. C. Seldon, Prof. P. Ocker, Capt. Chas. Chapman, Thomas Kilpatrick, Mrs. Thomas Kilpatrick, Miss Kilpatrick, H. Moss, G. W. Addinsell, James Kent, W. G. Wilson, Mr. Losada, Mr. Wild, Mrs. Wild, Master Wild, M. McGregor, Mrs. McGregor, Miss Catharine M. McGregor, Miss Adeline McGregor, Miss Jessie McGregor, Miss R. B. McGregor, Charles Counselman, R. W. Green, Alfred Maddick, C. Walford, A. Biddall, H. Wertheimber, Mrs. H. Wertheimber, D. Samuel, Mr. Lennox, T. O. Lea, W. L. Flagg, Mr. Heiring, Mr. Frank, Mr. Manuel, Mr. May, Rev. J. Fleming, J. M. Dorning.

In Steam-ship Olympia, from Glasgow.—S. V. Borgen, Robert Clarke, James Irons, John Wedness, Mrs. E. Watson, John Bryan and wife, Wm. Campbell, Charles Denby, Robert Parker, Francis Gauhan, Prof. E. Frisby and wife, Mrs. N. Frisby, Peter Barnett, Edward Barnett, Mrs. R. Barnett, John Greenwood, John W. Greenwood, Prof. G. W. Plympton, C. C. Brady, J. G. Carnahan, Geo. Carnahan, Thos. A. Heffernan and son, Prof. Gregory, Miss M. Gregory, Miss H. Gregory, Mrs. John Graham, Albert Plan, J. W. Boothby, S. C. Collins, Wm. F. Ross and wife, Prof. Boise, Miss Esther H. Boise, Miss Clara G. Boise, Miss Rogers, Neil McLacklan, Miss Eliza J. McLacklan, Rev. J. A. Dutten, Rev. M. S. Howard, O. K. Hutchinson, J. J. Quetting and wife, A. Lawrence Bond, Louis C. Stanton, Wm. Stuart, wife and child, Jos. B. Brown, Wm. Loudon, wife and child, Alex. Loudon, Wm. Sheddon, Miss Annie Sheddon, Mrs. L. C. Hoag, Miss Mary Hoag, S. J. Lawson, R. J. Barnwell and wife, T. C. Halliday and wife, Miss Booe, Andrew Liddell and wife, A. J. Liddell, Miss Alice Flynn, Jas. Murphy, John McNuity, Patrick Roper, Mrs. A. J. Gascoigne, J. W. Hall, J. L. Squire, Mrs. Smith, Theo. Harold, Martin Kelly, Wm. Kelly, Mrs. Loaque, Miss Katie Loaque, Miss Annie Loaque, Miss Margarett Quinn, Miss Agnes Quinn, C. C. Brady, Miss Leah Rigley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:33 | Sun sets....6:23 | Moon rises...2:03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..5:31 | Gov. Island.6:20 | Hell Gate....7:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Sept. 6.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Aug. 22, and Moville 23d, with mdse. and 86 cabin and 238 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. Had strong westerly gales five days after leaving port; Aug. 30, lat. 49 49, lon. 38 47, passed steam-ship Great Eastern and tender, bound E.; Sept. 2, lat. 44 20, lon. 54 30, passed steam-ship Walster, (Hartlepool,) bound E.; 5th, lat. 40 34, lon. 71 27, passed steam-ship Trinacria, hence for Glasgow; same day, 8 P. M., passed a White Star steamer and steam-ship Utopia, bound E.

Steam-ship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Aug. 29, and South-west Pass 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Sept. 2, off [illegible], passed steamers Western Metropolis and Clarion, bound to New-Orleans; 3d, lat. 30 45, lon. 79 50, passed [illegible] Matanzas, from New-Orleans for Liverpool; 5th, lat. 37 20, lon. 74, spoke brig Mary E. Dana, from [illegible] ton for Yarmouth, Me.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Aug. 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 150 cabin and 490 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis; Sept. 2, lat. 45 54, lon. 50 34, passed bark Laurel, (of Aberdeen,) bound W.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Eureka, (Dan.,) Kilgaard, Tampico July 26, via Newport, R. I., (where she put in in distress,) with mahogany to Funch, Edye & Co. Is bound to Falmouth, England.

Bark Ada Gray, (of Portland,) Race, Buenos Ayres 51 ds., with hides, &c., to Brown, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Pasquolina, (Ital.,) Russo, Licata 63 ds., with sulphur to Phelps, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Starlight, (new,) Stover, of and from New-Haven, in ballast, to L. W. and P. Armstrong. Will load for Ponce, P. R.

Brig Haabets Anker, (Nor.,) Henricksen, Rochefort 58 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Brockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Schr. William Buck, Miller, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Doller & Hart—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Mary Louis, Clay, Washington, N. C., 5 ds. with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Mary E. Staples, Dickson, Mobile, 22 ds. with yellow pine to Dinnat Bros.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Comet, Tracy, Calais, with lumber, to order.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ida Palmer, Palmer, New-Haven.

Schr. Elm City, Kidd, New-Haven.

Schr. R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, New-Haven.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. F. W. Spencer, Couser, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thos. S. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Orion, Smith, New-Bedford.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Barlow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jas. Parker, Kelly, New-Bedford for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Flandon, Bristol, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. John Stroup, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elias Ross, Carhart, Warren, R. I.

Schr. M. E. Hearn, Moneil, Stamford.

Schr. William Cafes, Cafes, Richmond, Me., with stone to order.

Schr. Surprise, Seaman, Pawtucket, for Trenton.

Schr. E. W. Dexter, Dunton, Machias, with lumber to order.

Schr. W. J. Phillips, Hawkins, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah Bulkley, Bulkley, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. N. H. Gould, Wickson, Providence.

Schr. Mediator, McLean, Fall River.

Schr. Anna Frye, Smith, Pembroke, with lumber to order.

Schr. Josephine, Davis, Yarmouth.

Schr. E. Baker, Potter, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. M. M. Merriam, Babbit, Taunton.

Schr. Ellen Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.

Below, schr. New-Design, (Br.,) from Bridgewater, Eng., to E. E. Morgan's Sons; by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. S. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Arr. yesterday, steamers Lucille, from Wilmington, N. C.; Octorara, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; Lodisa Odinton, from North Carolina; bark Winifred, from Santos; brigs Jennie Morton, from Demerara; Samuel Muir, from do.; Industry, from Santos; schrs. L. & D. Fisk, from Wood's Hole; Demon, from New-York; Katie J. Hunt, from New-Haven; Alice Farrell, from Melville. Arr. to-day steamer F. W. Foster, from New-York; schr. Edith Phuney, from Kennebec River.

Cld. yesterday steamers Josephine Thomson, for New-York; J. S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; bark Amigos, for Liverpool; Cienfuegos, for Portland; brig Loch Lomond, for New-York; schrs. Charles E. Hellier, for Boston; John H. Hancock, for do.; Mattie A. Franklin, for do.

Sld. schr. Ada J. Simonton, for Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Arr. steamers John S. Hopkins, Hallett, from Baltimore; Rattlesnake, Artis, from Philadelphia; General Whitney, Hallett, from New-York; bark Anna Welsh, Lawrence, from Rosario; brigs Tycoon, Chadsey, from Barbados; Isaac Carver, Carver, from Savannah; schrs. John F. Traus, Howes, from Pictou; M. E. Downer, Thompson, from Alexandria; Mattie Watwood, Newcomb, from Baltimore; David Faust, Smith, from Philadelphia; Mary Stuart, Coombs, from do.; Cyrus Chamberlain, Adams, from Maiden, N. Y.; Ellen Morrison, Dodge, from Weehawken; Undine, Stokes, from New-London.

Below, coming up, schr. Alice, Myrick, from Rustan.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 6.—Arr. Saturday, steamers Falcon, from Baltimore; South Carolina, from New-York.

Sld., Saturday, steamers Charleston, for New-York; Virginia, for Philadelphia.

Sld., to-day, steamer Flag, for Boston.

HAVANA, Sept. 6.—The steamer City of Mexico arr. Saturday morning, and the Crescent City this afternoon, both from New-York.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 6.—The schr. Allie Beekman, with lumber, was run into by steamer New-Orleans this morning, and cut from deck to keel. She passed up in tow of the America at 2:30 P. M.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Arr. at the Passes steamers Vanguard, from Liverpool; Cortes, from New-York; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamers Carondelet; Emily B. Souder, and Knickerbocker.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Cld. barks Australia, for Hamburg; Agostura, for Ivigtut; brig Roanoke, for Laguayra; schrs. E. Nickerson, for Boston; W. H. Whittaker, for Boston; S. B. Wheeler, for do.; C. B. Wood, for Charlestown; Geo. H. Bent, for Cambridgeport; C. S. Edwards, for do.; J. N. Moore, for East Cambridge; F. B. Colton, for Cambridge; Taylor and Mathias, for Chelsea; W. Carlton, for Lynn; E. F. Meany, for Middletown; Lizzie Raymond, for Norwich; Eastern Belle, for Round Pond; Alex. Young, for Washington; Gettysburg, for Charleston, S. C.

Arr. bark Harold, Harfager, from Hamburg; schrs. E. Nickerson, from Boston; Virginia L. Hickman, from Boston; Earl H. Potter, from Savannah; E. C. Knight, from Richmond; Minnehaha, from James River; E. Wright, from Chaptauk River; Dexter, from York River.

Arr. 6th, steamer Fanita, from New-York; bark Nictaux, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The Pacific Mail steamer Arizona, from Panama, arr. to-day.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 6.—Steamer Idaho, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York Aug. 25, for Liverpool, arr. here yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 6.—Steamer Mosel, Capt. Neubenstein, from New-York Aug. 26, for Bremen, arr. here yesterday.

Silver
BRIDAL GIFTS
AT RETAIL BY
THE GORHAM COMPANY,
SILVERSMITHS, ESTABLISHED 1831.
No. 1 BOND ST., near Broadway,
AND BY
JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
No. 3 Maiden Lane.

TOWN-MADE
CARRIAGES.
Our stock for Fall and Winter is now complete, embracing the newest designs in
LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, &c.,
exclusively our own.
OUR PLAN OF BUSINESS, (UNIFORM QUALITY AND FIXED PRICES,) WHICH GAVE US A CONSTANTLY-INCREASING TRADE DURING THE EIGHTEEN YEARS WE WERE LOCATED IN BROOME ST., STILL GOVERNS OUR DEALINGS WITH CUSTOMERS, UNDER WHICH IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE SECURED TO INEXPERIENCED BUYERS AND PARTIES ORDERING BY THE MAILS.
BREWSTER & CO. of Broome st.
FACTORY, BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.
Salesroom, 5th av., corner 14th st.

The Industrial Exhibition Company,
OF NEW-YORK.
Notice is hereby given that the FIRST PREMIUM ALLOTMENT of the Premium Bonds, issued by authority of a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, will be held publicly on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., at TAMMANY HALL.
New-York, Aug. 29, 1874.
By order of the board.
T. A. ALBERGER, President.
WM. C. MOORE, [illegible]
Admission free.

THE SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,
CULVER & SIMONDS, [illegible]
HOT-AIR FURNACES, [illegible]
RANGES, REGISTERS, [illegible]

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE PARIS SEWERS.

A correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal: "Don't, gentle reader, turn away in disgust, and imagine that I am about to lead you through an excursion fit only for scavengers and drainsmen. A little patience, and you will perceive that the trip I have just made, if not exactly the most delightful in the world, is not the most disagreeable. Our party numbered about sixty, composed of French, English, and Spaniards, and comprised several ladies. We assembled on the Place du Chatelet. It was a glorious afternoon; the sun shone brilliantly, the fountains were playing, and it really seemed a sin against nature to leave the charming fresh scene above for the dark, stifling regions below. But the thought passed quickly away in presence of the opening before us. We had to wait a short time for the Commissioner who was to conduct us. During this interval the ladies prepared their scent and salt bottle; some of the gentlemen, too, had provided themselves with bottles of disinfecting vinegar, precautions, which, as will be seen, were hardly necessary. At length we descended one by one the narrow spiral staircase of iron that leads to the sewer world, and found ourselves in what may be called a series of vaults lit up by oil lamps. Iron pipes of all dimensions, some hung to the ceiling, others supported on props, ran right and left in all directions. What they contained I did not ask, but perhaps the reader will agree with me that it was unnecessary to do so. We proceeded to look for the sewers, and found that they were running on quietly under the dark arches which surrounded the central station where we were assembled. As soon as the eye got accustomed to the darkness, we discovered that under our feet was a series of railway lines, and looking further, we saw several carriages shunted into a side vault. It was in these that we were destined to make the first part of our journey. The carriages are neat and elegant. Perhaps it would be more correct to call them cars. They hold twelve persons; three in front, three behind, and three on either side in the middle. They are lit up by four lamps with white globes, one at each corner. A beautifully-polished brass railing runs round at the bottom to prevent the passengers falling out. The seats are cane-bottomed, and the whole trim of our little train was as clean and inviting as the most fastidious could desire. With customary French politeness the ladies were placed in the front seats or coupé, but as I waited till the last, and all the ladies being provided for, I managed to get a front seat too. The cars were now full, and we were forthwith shunted into the sewer which runs under the Rue de Rivoli. I happened to be in the front seat of the very first car; and there being no engine before me, had consequently a clear look-out. At length the guard sounded his trumpet, and off we went. The train runs over a sewer about two yards wide, on rails fixed on the curbs of the side-walks. Each car is propelled by two men drawing in front, and two men pushing behind, whose regular, steady trot fully showed that they are accustomed to these voyages. The sewer is not lit up, but the light from our lamps was quite sufficient to distinguish everything. However, it must be confessed, there was not much to see after all, save the black, dirty water below, over which we were riding, and the large iron pipes that ran on either side. The walls of the tunnel, the pipes, and the side-walks were all excessively clean. The names of the streets and the very numbers of the houses by which we were passing are posted up on the walls on enamel plates, exactly in the same way as in the world above. Every house has its little drain, which runs down under a small arch into the bigger one beneath us. The noise of the traffic above was not so audible as might be expected. Of smell there was little or none; the air was more stifling than disagreeable; of course, I do not mean to say that it was pleasant. The darkness of the tunnel before me as we traveled along, at almost a gallop sometimes, was rendered somewhat sinister by a red light placed at the very extremity, which had all the appearance of another train coming up on the same line. Happily, I am not of a nervous nature, or I should have probably imagined we were doomed to a terrible collision, and that I should not be left alive to tell the story. Our horses, or rather our men, now slackened pace, and in a few minutes we arrived under the Place de la Concorde. Here there is a regular station lit up by oil-lamps, and provided with rails, and other precautions against falling into the drains. We all descended from the cars, and were led into a far larger sewer, some seven or eight yards wide, where we found several punt-like boats waiting for our service. One by one we walked along the narrow sidewalks flanking the sewer river, occasionally knocking our heads against the huge drain-pipes suspended above, and one by one we were handed by our Commissioners into the black gondolas. Each boat is lit up with a lamp, and provided with a steersman. The boats being very wet, the administration had been kind enough to cover the seats with clean sacking. The embarkation occupied some little time, during which the passengers naturally indulged in funny remarks suitable to the occasion, but which I refrain from transcribing. When we were all seated the head Commissioner again blew his trumpet, and off we sailed—that is to say, we were drawn by four men with ropes attached to each barge. The sewer we were now gliding through is lit up with reflecting lamps suspended at certain distances. On glancing at the wall, I perceived that we were under the Rue Royale. Here the noise of the traffic above rumbled in and out of the smaller side-drains into ours, and created a succession of distant thunder, while the noise of falling waters made some of our party think that a storm was bursting over the capital. On we glided over the lake, which appeared to be nothing more than the dirty water from the streets, and in which pieces of straw and paper shone out in bright contrast. On we glided, looking at the pipes above, the big top-booted men that were drawing us, and wondering if the people above dreamed that we were down below searching through the very soles of their boots. On we glided, rocking to and fro, and thinking what a horrid thing it would be to be drowned in such a river, until at last we reached the Church of the Madeleine, where our voyage came to an end. We then disembarked, and having given a *pour-boire* to our captain and his motley crew, mounted another spiral iron staircase and found ourselves once more in the land of the living. It is true we had experienced no overpowering smell, we had seen no rats or anything else to offend the sight, and we were just as clean as when we started from the Place du Châtelet, but in spite of these favorable circumstances we were none the less glad to emerge again into sunlight and fresh air.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN HONG KONG.

The Hong Kong papers unite in describing the phenomenon which visited the colony on the morning of the 23d of June, as having been an unmistakable shock of earthquake. The first impression caused by it was that the gunpowder stored at Stonecutter's Island had exploded, or that a steam boiler had burst. The rumbling and trembling of the earth lasted fully fifteen seconds, bringing down cornices in houses on the Praya, while at the Hong Kong Fire Insurance Station the engine ran out of the house on to the Praya. At the Police Court there was a loud noise as if heavy weights were being drawn across the floor. Bells in private houses were rung, and so great was the oscillation that the large bell at the Central Fire Station boomed twice, while in the Police compound the earth was observed to roll as a wave, causing much alarm. The harbor was much disturbed, and several sampans were capsized, while masses of jelly fish rose to the surface, disappearing again when the shock had passed. The Chinese population showed great fear, and rushed from their houses into the streets. Two small Chinese houses in the Hollywood road were thrown down and the occupants buried in the ruins. They were fortunately rescued with little injury beyond bruises. At the joss-house some workmen were engaged in hanging a large ornamental glass candelabra, when, without any cause or notice, they suddenly found themselves prostrate before the two dragons which guard the entrance, while the candelabra lay smashed into a thousand pieces. The men got up and ran into the building, where they prostrated themselves before the joss figures, yelling at the top of their voices. In a few minutes the joss-house was filled with a frightened crowd of devotees, who were praying to the idols to ward off the anger of the Genius of Fungshuey. Mothers placed their babes on the altars and bowed to Joss, while many others were heard lamenting this visitation of the "Tea-long," or "Earth Dragon," to whose movement in changing his position beneath the surface they attribute the shaking and rumbling noises of an earthquake.

LETTER FROM PERE HYACINTHE.

The *Swiss Times* publishes the following translation of a letter from Père Hyacinthe, dated Ouchy, the 19th inst., a summary of which has already appeared: "I wish to reply through the press to the individuals who, from various quarters, have urged me to explain my resignation of curé of the parish of Geneva, and member of the Superior Council. This resignation explains itself. Those who are familiar with the internal position of the Liberal Catholic movement of Geneva will be surprised at one thing only, that is, that I have not sooner rid myself of a responsibility as onerous as it was illusory. My sole excuse is this: I waited so long as my heart guided my actions; I broke silence on the day when it was needful to listen to my conscience. I will not enter upon useless discussions with men who confound, without knowing it, Liberalism with dictatorial Radicalism, (*radicalisme autoritaire;*) Catholicism with the profession of faith of a Savoyard vicar. Clearly we cannot agree either upon the tendencies or the facts that eliminate from a movement its right to be regarded as Catholic in religion and Liberal in politics. But when the hour shall have come—the present moment breathes of sadness and of silence—I will address myself to those religious souls for whom our movement has been something more than a political movement, or one of rancor. I have been their spiritual guide for more than a year, and I know that many among them have retained their full confidence in me. I should have wished to address them from the pulpit of Saint Germain. I have been informed that it will be closed against me, and in truth, after the sentiments that have been uttered in it since my retreat, I conceive I should no longer be in my place there. I will therefore explain, soon and elsewhere, to those who have not sufficiently understood wherefore, under the impulse of a [illegible] and [illegible], I have [illegible] my [illegible] [illegible], and have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the infallibility of the State as to that of the Pope, as much an enemy in the Church to the domination of the people as to that of the priests. In the meantime, I say to all those who continue to wish with me for a truly Catholic and liberal form or that I have no intention of abandoning either this cause or Geneva, where I can serve it. I propose remaining there in my reconquered freedom, to preach the Gospel and dispense our sacred mysteries. I shall remain there in awaiting the election of the Bishop, who, with his Synod, is the sole legal authority that I can recognize in religious matters. I shall remain there without engagements henceforth toward a law to which I have kept my oath so long as I permitted myself to believe in its practical results, but which I now see clearly is impracticable to the same extent that it has not been applied in the country districts, and badly applied in the towns. I know too well what there is of intelligence and true Liberalism in Geneva to pre-suppose, under such conditions, in the serious future, of an establishment more political than religious, destined to close its career in a shorter time and with less honor than the constitutional Church of France, almost in the same way as the German Catholic Communes of Ronge and the French Church of Châtel closed their careers. It is my profound conviction that the Catholic Church cannot perish, nor can it remain in the condition in which the passing triumph of Ultramontanism has placed it. It is not the creation of a new church, still less of a new religion, that is in question; it is a reform in the ancient church that must be accomplished."

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

ITS CAUSES AND OPERATION.

From statistics which have lately been published, it appears that during the last five years the number of persons who have embarked from the two principal seaports of Germany—Hamburg and Bremen—has been nearly 700,000, the majority of whom consisted of Prussians. There was a decrease last year, compared with its predecessor, but if the number of emigrants leaving Germany by other ports of Europe could be ascertained, the total would reach a yet higher figure. In view of the exodus of so large a number of inhabitants, and of the prejudicial effects of such a fact upon the interests, particularly of the landowners, in the more thinly populated districts of the Empire, the serious consideration of efficient means for putting a stop to such wholesale emigration has lately been entered upon on many sides in Germany, and has been recommended to the consideration of the Federal Government by several members of the German Parliament. As regards official measures, these would, it is thought, be neither practicable nor desirable, excepting that a stricter supervision by the local authorities over the numerous emigration agents might be considered advisable, in order to prevent those persons from exercising undue influence upon the minds of the most ignorant class of persons and laborers. The English representative at Bremen is of opinion that in all other respects Government interference should only be used in an indirect manner by turning its attention to the speedy improvement, where it is called for, of the social, industrial, and agricultural condition of the people. But, according to the opinion of experienced Germans, it is by no means merely the dissatisfaction felt by the inhabitants of certain districts of Germany with the state of things in their native place which can be considered to form the chief reason for inducing them to emigrate. There are many other reasons which most probably are of equal weight, viz., the great increase in the number of emigration agents in all parts of Germany, even in the smallest towns and villages; the disinclination of many young men to serve in the army; the improvements which have been made in the course of the last ten years in the means of communication between the interior and the seaports; the comparative comfort and cheapness of the voyage to transatlantic countries; and the knowledge of the fact that greater protection, manifold advice, and assistance are now afforded by the emigration offices to the emigrants at the ports of embarkation. The English Consul thinks that on the one hand no great surprise need be felt at the continued extent of emigration from Germany or other States, and, on the other hand, that none of the measures hitherto proposed, with the object of putting a stop to emigration, will, in all probability, be able to attain that end, at least for the present. The English Consul at Hamburg, writing on the same subject, says that although there has been a general improvement in the condition of the operative and agricultural classes in Germany within the last two or three years, the number of those who leave for foreign countries is on the increase. The number of emigrants forwarded by way of England has been greatly on the increase during the last three or four years, notwithstanding the frequent complaints and warnings that have appeared in German newspapers as to the discomforts of the journey to Liverpool, and the bad treatment frequently experienced on board the steamers. Allowing for exaggeration in these descriptions, the Consul says there appears to be room for much improvement both in the management of the trains and steamers appointed to the use of emigrants. The appointment on the railway between Hull and Liverpool, as well as on board the steamers to America, of responsible persons acquainted with the German language, is (he thinks) very desirable, that proper attention may be given, and well-grounded complaints promptly redressed.

LETTER FROM MME. BAZAINE.

Mme. Bazaine has written to the French Minister of the Interior exonerating the civil and military servants of the fort from all blame in connection with the Marshal's escape, and stating that she and her brother were the only persons who planned and carried it out. The following is the text of the letter, as published by *La Liberté*: "Spa, Aug. 16.—On arriving here I find by the newspapers that there have been several arrests in consequence of the Marshal's escape. It had previously been my intention to write to you on the matter, and it has now become my duty. Seek for no accomplices, for there are none. My nephew, M. Alvarez de Rul, and I are those who effected everything. On seeing that no alteration would be made in the treatment of the captive Marshal, and that his life threatened to be shortened, I determined to persuade him to escape. I accordingly begged my nephew to help me, which his independent position enabled him to do, and we pledged each other to do everything ourselves in order to compromise nobody. I now communicate to you the exact details of what occurred, hoping to clear up the truth and to prevent innocent persons from languishing any longer in dungeons. I left Spa on the 28th of July, accompanied by my nephew, whose devotion has stood every test. We repaired to Genoa, where we arrived on the 5th of August. On Thursday, the 6th, we went to the Peirano Danovaro Company for the purpose of hiring a pleasure steamer under the pretext of wishing to make a trip in the Mediterranean, and on condition that the vessel should be entirely at our disposal. About 5 in the morning of Saturday, the 8th, we left Genoa harbor, and arrived in the course of the morning at Port Maurice, where the bad weather forced us to stop for the night. On the next day, the 9th, we went to San Remo and spent the day there; about 8 o'clock we directed the Captain to proceed to Jouan Bay, telling him we wished to fetch a man servant from a villa situate on the coast, for the Captain knew nothing of our plans. The Marshal had been informed by words which I had written in my letters with sympathetic ink that he was to make preparations to leave the island by night, immediately after the arrival of a steamer in Jouan Bay. The Captain, wishing to proceed in order to have his papers inspected in Jouan Bay, asked us whether and at what hour we would start. We told him we were going to a villa in the neighborhood to fetch a man servant, and, perhaps, also a maid servant, and should then toward night turn back to Nice. We left the ship in one of its boats about 7:30, and landed in the neighborhood of La Croisette, in order not to compromise the crew of the ship. We went thence to La Croisette, where we hired a boat for a trip on the sea. The sea was very rough. Neither of us hardly knew how to row, so that we did not reach the foot of the fort opposite Jouan till between 9:30 and 10. We there saw the Marshal descending by a rope, and to give him a sign where the boat was we lighted a match. The Marshal immediately answered by lighting a match to direct us to the spot where he had climbed down. A little later he jumped into the sea in order to reach the boat. My nephew had to assist him into it, for he had received contusions, and his strength was exhausted. All three of us then tried to reach the steamer, which was to wait for us at the spot where we had left it. With much difficulty we found it, went on board, and left one of the sailors to take the boat back to the coast. As soon as we were on board my nephew and I directed the Captain, it being already 1 A. M., to start immediately for Genoa, where we landed on the 10th of August, about 11 A. M. This, sir, is the truth, and I have the honor to salute you."

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

Under the auspices of the French Canadian Society of St. Jean Baptiste the tenth annual convention of the French Canadian societies of the United States will open its sessions at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms to-day, to be continued each day until Thursday. After the opening session the delegates will attend a picnic of the Gardes Lafayette, at Hamilton Park, this afternoon. A number of the delegates to the convention arrived in this City on Saturday, and after a reception by the Committee of Arrangements yesterday morning, attended Divine service at the French Church of St Vincent De Paul in Twenty-third street. The French Canadian societies in the United States are mainly organized for benevolent and social purposes, and the object of their annual convention is to effect a union of the French Canadian element in this country with an ultimate view toward annexation should the opportunity arrive. The question of Canadian annexation is, however, not an outspoken subject of agitation of the French Canadian societies, and forms no part of the programme of the present convention. A general reunion of Canadians of the United States and of Canada on Wednesday, which forms part of the programme of the convention, will give an opportunity to bring up for discussion questions of import which may not be proper subjects to be treated directly by the convention.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 5.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 10-40 Coup...	111⅞	200 Un. Pacific...b3.	30½
5,000 Va. 6s Con...	52½	100 do...	30⅛
3,000 Mo. 6s L. Bds...	93½	1200 do...	30⅜
1,000 U. P. Income...	80¼	1000 do...s3.	30⅜
8,000 Mich. Cen. 7s...	99	100 do...	30⅜
100,000 N. Y. C. 1st C.	105¾	800 do...	30⅛
500 Western Union...	78¼	200 North-western...	36⅞
1800 do...	78⅛	100 do...	36⅞
800 do...b3.	78¼	800 Rock Island...s3.	99¾
500 do...	78⅛	100 do...	99⅝
100 do...b3.	78¼	100 do...	99½
1500 do...s3.	78	700 do...	99⅝
400 do...	78⅛	200 do...	99⅜
200 Erie...s10.	33⅝	500 St. Paul...	33⅝
100 do...	33¼	100 do...	33½
400 Pacific Mail...	48¾	100 do...	33½
400 do...	48⅝	100 do...	33⅝
200 do...s3.	48⅝	100 do...	33⅝
1200 do...	48⅝	100 St. Paul Pf...	52¾
100 do...	48¼	100 Tol. & Wab...	32¾
100 do...b3.	48¼	600 do...	32½
1000 do...b3.	48⅛	400 do...	32¾
100 do...	48⅜	100 do...s15.	32½
1000 do...b3.	48⅜	400 do...	32½
500 do...	48⅜	100 do...s5.	32⅝
500 do...b3.	48¼	200 do...	32½
400 do...b3.	48⅜	200 do...	32⅜
800 do...	48⅛	500 Ohio & Miss...	24½
100 Lake Shore...b3.	73½	200 Han. & St. Jo...	23
1000 do...	73½	200 C., C. & I. C...	8⅞
800 do...s3.	73⅝	100 do...b3.	9
100 do...	73⅝	100 do...s30.	8¾
600 do...	73½	100 Pacific R. of Mo...	38½
800 do...	73⅜	12 N. Y. C. & H...	102¾

MONDAY, Sept. 7—A. M.

With the week that closed on Saturday last there was brought to financial and commercial circles the first real indication of the Autumn trade revival, and, though the movement has not yet exerted its influence on all classes of business, it has nevertheless been of so marked a character that all the communities of trade and manufacture are gratified with the promise which this renewal of activity gives for the near future of our material prosperity. The week was unmarked by any events in themselves of peculiar importance, but rather by a series of incidents which, collectively, had the effect of restoring faith to hope which was becoming "weary of waiting, looking for a sign." At the very outset of business speculative circles were awakened by the announcement of the negotiation by the Erie Railway Company of a loan in London, which was, if nothing more, an indication that British bankers have some degree of confidence in our securities and in the commercial results of the incoming season. This stimulus was sufficient for two or three days, and then the Western Union Telegraph Company declared a dividend on the profits of business done in the last quarter—the dullest of the year—with an outline of a report showing gratifying financial results. The Union Pacific Railway Company makes an excellent report of progress made in the funding into an 8 ⅌ cent. bond of its $10,000,000 Income 10 ⅌ cent. loan; a negotiation which, though not yet quite complete, has been singularly successful for the brief period of time it has thus far occupied. And as the crowning event of the week's developments, reliable advices from British sources indicate a very much larger export of our field products this Fall than had been anticipated by the most hopeful of our merchants and bankers. The advance in prices of wheat and corn in the English markets means an augmented demand on our abundant harvests of cereals, which will be the most profitable and sustaining influence on the whole volume of our domestic mercantile and financial enterprise. It means at once a liberal employment of the large amount of capital which has been for months concentrated in our City banks, and which ever since the passage of the existing currency law has kept up a surplus of $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 over and above the amount of reserve, which is the legal requirement. To the farmer, West and South-west, it promises early cash sales of his crops, and the consequent ability to buy from importers and manufacturers, who in turn will give industrial employment to thousands, which will enable them to meet their own necessities, and thus perpetuate the circle in which the law of manufacturing and producing supply and demand revolves. The railways will reap their share of this healthful stimulation in the movement of breadstuffs to the seaboard, and the transportation of merchandise from sea-port and manufacturing towns to the interior. The whole range of business probabilities seems to have sensibly widened on the strength of the past week's occurrences, and that the present week will still further enlarge its scope, and more definitely define the advance estimates of its actual extent, there can be little doubt. There is no staple product of ours which is not at least equal to, if it does not surpass, that of any other country, and in many of them, as in cotton, we are without really effective rivals. A late circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, (week ending Aug. 20,) reports that in the season of 1874 there have been marketed there to manufacturers 1,176,360 bales of American Cotton at 8¼d.@9d. ⅌ pound, against only 366,730 bales of the vaunted "India Cotton," at the low rate of 4d.@5½d. ⅌ pound. This fact speaks for itself, and shows pretty clearly that, so far as that market is concerned, our Cotton is more extensively sought, and commands higher prices at the same time, than the British colonial product, which, a few years ago, we were told, was going to entirely supplant our fibre, and ruin the Cotton business of the South. Our Money market has rarely been in a better condition to aid the reawakening of enterprise, which now seems about to follow the long season of stagnation, and already we notice some considerable shipments of currency to the interior cities, as among the best indications of the change. This Legal Tender movement is doubtless the advance guard of the demand for movers to move the crops and to supply the interior merchants with funds for their Fall stock purchases. Call loans have not experienced any stiffening of rates, as yet, in this market, and have been done throughout the week at 2@2½ ⅌ cent. Foreign exchanges have been generally weak and declining in anticipation of a large supply of cotton and grain bills. The Gold market has been devoid of interest, the premium being still at the low rates which have prevailed for weeks past, the range of fluctuations being described by 109⅝@110 as the extreme quotations. The market has been firm at these figures, for, while the export of Specie has declined on European account, there has been a good demand for Gold for payment of the steadily-increasing Customs dues of the Fall Imports; and with a small "short" clique in the market, ever since the awarding of the Funding Loan to the present Syndicate, the inquiry for cash Gold has made it worth a small bonus for use. Government Bonds have been strong on moderate inquiry for investment, and the reports in regard to the marketing of the new issue give good promise of a prompt response to this branch of our credit abroad. The payments of September 10-40 interest for the week amount to $2,887,000.

The statement of averages of the Associated City Banks for the week ending Sept. 5 is, on the whole, a gratifying one, as it reflects by its differences, as compared with last week, the reviving tendency of trade. The decrease of reserve in gross is $1,424,700, mainly due to a falling off of $1,677,900 in legal tender, which, however, is partially compensated by an increase of $253,200 in Specie. This Greenback loss is due to the purchases of Government Gold for payment of Customs, and to the shipments of Currency above noted to the interior commercial centres. The net reserve required is $58,686,500; the actual reserve is $84,496,000, leaving a surplus of $25,809,500. The following shows the condition of the averages in the past three weeks:

	Aug. 22.	Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.
Loans	$278,576,000	$279,319,800	$279,084,900
Specie	19,554,900	18,638,100	18,891,300
Legal-tenders	65,891,400	67,282,600	65,604,700
Deposits	234,864,100	235,000,100	234,746,000
Circulation	25,820,000	25,803,300	25,662,400

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.	Differences.
Specie	$18,638,100	$18,891,300	Inc. $253,200
Legal tenders	67,282,600	65,604,700	Dec. 1,677,900
Total reserve	$85,920,700	$84,496,000	Dec. $1,424,700
Reserve required ag't deposits	58,750,025	58,686,500	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	27,170,675	25,809,500	Dec. 1,361,175

The temper of speculation at the Stock Exchange in the Railway and miscellaneous securities has been strong throughout the week, at times becoming buoyant and footing up large daily transactions, sales of shares ranging from 200,000 to 136,000. The advance in prices and subsequent activity was initiated by Erie on Monday, when, on the strength of the negotiation above alluded to, the stock went up from 32¾, at the close of the preceding week, to 35⅜. Toward the close of the week the price reacted 1½@2⅛ ⅌ cent. Western Union and Union Pacific, however, were the leading features of speculation, under the influence of the causes already referred to, and gave the whole market its tone, sustaining it, in fact, up to the closing dealings. New-Jersey Central was unfavorably affected, declining from 105½ to 102¾, on the announcement of the execution of a new consolidated mortgage for $25,000,000; but this falling off cannot but be temporary. At the close it rallied to 104, firm, and paid on sales at the Exchange. C., C., & I. C. tumbled from 12⅛ to 8, and Hannibal and St. Joseph, common, fell from 25 to 22¾. North-western, St. Paul, and Rock Island experienced some depression in the last days of the week on the reports from Madison that the court before which the Wisconsin Railway litigation has been under consideration has decided to postpone still further the announcement of its decision. At the close the market was firm and the prices of shares in the general list were only 1@2¼ ⅌ cent. below the highest made, while several favorite speculative stocks closed at their most advanced figures. The Railway Mortgages have been only moderately active, though prices have been well maintained, the feature of the market having been the Union Pacific issues, the Sinking Funds having made an advance from 66 to 67½ paid at the close. State Bonds have been steady but without especial interest.

The following table shows the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, as compared with the prices of Saturday, Sept. 6, last year:

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Saturday, Sept. 6, '73.
New 5s, Coup., '81	112¾	112⅜	112½	114½
5-20s, Coup., '62	112½	112⅜	112½	117½
5-20s, Old, '67	117¾	117½	117⅝	117½
American Gold	110	109⅝	109¾	113½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¼@¾	$4 86@¼	$4 86@¼	108
N.Y.C. & Hudson	103	102	102¾	104½
Chicago & R. I.	102⅛	99⅝	99¾	107¼
Pacific Mail	48⅝	47⅛	48⅝	42¾
St. Paul	35½	33⅝	33⅝	46½
St. Paul Preferred	54	52¾	52¾	68¾
Western Union	78⅞	76⅛	78⅛	90
Union Pacific	31	27⅞	30⅜	25⅞
Lake Shore	74⅜	72⅞	73⅜	91¼
Toledo & Wabash	35⅜	32	32¾	66¼
North-western	38⅜	36⅝	36⅞	60½
North-western Pf.	57¼	55⅜	56¼	76½
Del. & Lackawanna	109	108	108¼	99½
N. J. Central	105½	102⅜	104	101½
Panama	111¾	110½	111	115
Erie	35⅜	32¾	33¾	58¾
Ohios	25	23¾	24½	37⅝
C., C. & I. C.	12⅛	8	8¾	29⅜
Harlem	126	124½	126	129

The Import Entries at this port of Dry Goods and General Merchandise (exclusive of foreign specie) for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January	$30,214,665	Aug. 1	$7,208,727
February	34,616,354	Aug. 8	7,009,676
March	42,448,552	Aug. 15	5,252,836
April	40,569,095	Aug. 22	6,871,325
May	40,532,709	Aug. 29	9,525,261
June	32,446,690	Sept. 5	6,771,208
July	28,257,774		
Total to date			$291,721,122
For corresponding period, 1873			287,854,056
For corresponding period, 1872			309,133,360

The Produce exports for the week from this port amounted to $5,588,067, (not including specie,) $6,172,476 for the corresponding week of last year. The total exports from New-York since Jan. 1 this year amount to $197,859,492, against $190,229,227 last year, and $147,186,885 for the corresponding period of 1872.

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,627,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year, the Specie exports have been as follows:

January	$2,600,508	Aug. 1	$1,248,245
February	2,980,860	Aug. 8	3,521,442
March	2,527,822	Aug. 15	2,032,733
April	2,467,005	Aug. 22	693,229
May	12,775,800	Aug. 29	642,455
June	6,913,775	Sept. 5	472,244
July	2,798,050		
Total since Jan. 1, 1874			$41,734,150
For corresponding period 1873			39,394,516
For corresponding period 1872			56,915,660

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold interest paid out by this office, amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interests.
January	$10,195,291	January	$9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,372,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,606,000	June	2,104,000
July	8,432,768	July	16,092,143
Aug. 1	2,591,846	Aug. 1	1,253,600
Aug. 8	2,457,000	Aug. 8	2,674,400
Aug. 15	2,748,192	Aug. 15	496,500
Aug. 22	3,021,000	Aug. 22	319,000
Aug. 29	3,009,000	Aug. 29	184,200
Sept. 5	2,761,000	Sept. 5	2,887,000
Since Jan. 1 '74	$82,727,452	Since Jan. 1, '74	$54,364,926

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	1,165	Leather, sides	8,381
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	300	Spirits Turp., bbls.	903
Copper, bbls.	150	Tar, bbls.	842
Copper, casks	160	Pitch, bbls.	121
Eggs, bbls.	1,081	Resin, bbls.	7,182
Flour, bbls.	12,082	Oil-cake, pks.	500
Wheat, bushels	97,718	Beef, pks.	100
Corn, bushels	31,855	Grease, pks.	111
Oats, bushels	31,200	Lard, pks.	25
Rye, bushels	8,500	Lard, kegs	500
Malt, bushels	3,002	Butter, pks.	2,855
Grass-seed, bags	634	Cheese, pks.	12,305
Beans, bags	14	Tallow, pks.	20
Corn-meal, bbls.	700	Starch, bxs.	280
Corn-meal, bags	60	Tea, half-chests	22
Skins, bales	62	Tobacco, hhds.	1,066
Hemp, bales	5	Tobacco, bxs.	688
Hops, bales	24	Whisky, bbls.	531
Hides, No.	5,819	Wool, bales	313
Hides, bales	440		

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in limited demand within the range of from 31c.@32½c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been steady but inactive, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Further sales of 2,988 bags Rio, by Tenders, were reported within the range of 14⅞c.@19c. for ordinary to prime, invoices, showing a further decline of ¼c. ⅌ lb. on the lower grades. Other kinds dull and weak within the former nominal range.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted steady on a moderate inquiry for supplies. White Oak Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $115@$210; do., pipe, $185@$280; do., bbl., $90@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 15@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 20@$2 25; Hoop, $35@$40.

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been on a moderate scale at steady rates, the main call having been from spinners. Sales 986 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to shippers. For forward delivery, the business has been fairly active at a further reduction of 1-16c. ⅌ lb., closing rather weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,800 bales, of which 7,800 bales were last evening and 10,000 bales to-day, and 2,200 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options, closing at 15⅜c.@15 25-32c.; October, 15⅜c.; November, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; December, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; January, 15½c.@15 17-32c.; February, 15¾c.; March, 16c.@16 1-16c.; April, 16¼c.@16 5-16c. ⅌ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,165 bales, including 1,119 bales from New-Orleans, 35 bales from Brazos Santiago, and 11 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 2,117 bales.... The week's exports hence have been 4,385 bales.... The exports from all the shipping ports [illegible] since Sept. 1 were 2,811,424 bales, against 2,675,770 bales the preceding year.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15¾	15¾	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	16½	16⅝	16¾	16¾
Middling	16⅞	17	17⅛	17⅛
Good Middling	18	18¼	18⅜	18⅜

DRUGS AND DYES—Rather more activity has been reported in the leading kinds, at generally unchanged quotations.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in light stock and wanted, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold; Camwood, $160, gold, ⅌ ton.

EGGS—Have been moderately inquired for, within the range of 16c.@23c. for ordinary to extra choice, the main inquiry having been for stock available at from 17c.@19c. for fair to prime.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in limited demand, on the previous basis as to values.

FISH—The general market has been firm, but not active. Supplies moderate. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 38c.@42c. for scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring $1 10@$1 15 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping grades of State and Western Flour have been in fair request at about steady prices, on restricted offerings, particularly of desirable State extras. Most other kinds have been quite moderately sought after within the previous range, the market closing rather weaker on the medium grades of stock. The sales since our last have been 13,850 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 10, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 25; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 60; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5 35@$6; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been about 5,900 bbls. shipping stock, partly for the West Indies, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour quiet, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$6 85 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 85@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice family Extra, ⅌ bbl.... Canada Flour dull and nominal in price.... Rye Flour has been in more request, within the range of from $4 65@$5 60 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 520 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 50 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in good demand within the range of from $3 50@$4 40 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5, closing at $5, for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,100 bbls., in lots. Included in the sales were 550 bbls. Brandywine at $4 95@$5 ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 80@$1 90 ⅌ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal in demand at $6 75@$7 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less active, and generally quoted easier in price, especially for other than Milwaukee stock, which has been offered sparingly, and held with a fair show of confidence. The export demand has been moderate. Winter Wheat has been in less request, particularly other than strictly prime new Red and Amber Western, with prices favoring buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 177,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 31 for poor to choice No. 1 Spring, mostly car stock, but including Duluth, from store, at $1 25 for fair average; $1 23@$1 25 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car-lots, with stock of last quoted at $1 25 for strictly prime lines or boat-loads; $1 23 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 18@$1 20 for No. 2 North-west Spring, chiefly at $1 19@$1 20 for good to strictly prime; $1 15@$1 18 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly car stock, with up to $1 19 asked for prime boat-loads; $1 15 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 12@$1 14 for other No. 3 Spring, car stock; $1 23@$1 27 for ungraded Spring; $1 23@$1 27 for New Amber Western, mainly at $1 24½@$1 26 for about good to prime boat-loads; $1 14@$1 23 for New Red Western; $1 27½@$1 40 for New White Western, and $1 25 for New Amber Tennessee.... Corn has been quoted about steady in price on, however, a restricted trade for home use, as well as for export, closing rather weaker. The offerings for forward delivery have been more liberal. Sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at 88c.@91c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 90½c.@91c. for sailing vessel stock, afloat; 91c.@92c. for Yellow Western, and 95c.@96c. for White do. in small lots. And for forward delivery, of sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western, 50,000 bushels, September option, at 90c., closing with this price asked.... Rye has been held rather more confidently within the former range, but has been inactive.... Barley dull and unsettled.... Malt quiet and somewhat nominal.... New Oats have been in less confident demand, especially on trade account, and at the close quoted 1c.@2c. lower, on more urgent offerings. Some purchases of mixed stock were made on speculative account, partly of prime in store, and partly of do. afloat, to go to store. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 bushels at 57c.@62c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, the latter rate an extreme at the close; and 60c.@64c. for new White do., chiefly at 62½c.@63½c. for good to prime. And for forward delivery, of prime new Mixed Western, (No. 2 Chicago,) 50,000 bushels, September options, at 59c. ⅌ bushel.... Feed has been in fair jobbing demand within the range of $19@$32 50 ⅌ ton.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 14,949 bbls. Flour, 864,887 bushels Wheat, 217,078 bushels Corn.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been moderately inquired for, with shipping stock, fair to prime, quoted at 60c.@70c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 75c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 55c.@65c. Straw has been more sought after, with Oat quoted at from 45c.@55c., and Rye at 45c.@70c., ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 1,300 bales sold at 2¾c., currency; market steady, but otherwise dull.

HIDES—Have been quoted steady, on a moderately active market. The week's receipts have been 64,070 Hides and 223 bales do.; sales 59,760 Hides, and 67 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Anderson: 8,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22¾ to 23 lbs., at 26c.@26½c., gold, two to four months, usual selection; 3,750 Dry Entre Rios, 22½ lbs.; 2,750 Dry Entre Rios, Seconds, 22½ lbs., on private terms; 5,000 Dry Montevideo, 22 to 22½ lbs., at 26¼c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 22½ lbs., at 23c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 490 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 1,130 Dry Rio Grande Ox, 21½ lbs., at 25½c., gold, 60 days; 2,920 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 20 lbs., part at 25¼c., gold, 60 days; 2,875 Dry Rio Grande Cow, in Boston, 20 lbs., at 25½c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 380 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 22 lbs.; 540 Dry California, 21 lbs., on private terms; 4,455 Dry Bogota, 22 lbs., part at 24½c., gold, 90 days; 900 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., at 23c., gold, 60 days, selected; 350 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs.; 8,600 Dry Zanzibar, 10 to 14 lbs.; 3,955 Dry Texas, Western, &c., Hides and Kips, 20 to 22 lbs.; 600 Wet-Salted California, 45 lbs.; 7,265 Wet-Salted Texas, Western, and Southern Hides and Kips, 20 to 60 lbs., on private terms; 2,700 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10¾c.; 660 City Slaughter Cow, 50 lbs., at 9½c., currency. Stock in first hands to-day, 193,000 Hides, and 1,591 bales do., against 190,200 Hides, and 717 bales do., same time last year.

MOLASSES—Quiet since our last; quotations unchanged.

NAILS—Have been moderately inquired for, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 75@$3 85; 8d. and 9d., $4@$6 15; 6d. and 7d., $5 25@$5 50; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, firm on the basis of $2 25@$2 30 for Strained, with a good demand noted, due, in part, to the low rates ruling for ocean freight room, particularly by steam for continental ports. Sales, 1,500 bbls. Strained on private terms; and 800 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$6 per 280 lbs.... Tar dull at previous prices.... City Pitch quoted at $2 50 ⅌ bbl., on a very slow trade.... Spirits Turpentine, depressed and lower, quoted at the close at 34c.@34½c.; sales, 104 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been less active and rather unsettled, with Western quoted at $45 50@$46, currency; City, $44@$45 50, gold. The week's receipts have been 3,379 pks.; exports, 5,881 pks.

PETROLEUM—A more active movement has been noted in this line, but at easier prices. Of Crude, sales have been made of 2,300 bbls., in bulk, early deliveries, at 5c., with October options quoted at 5⅛c., and 6,000 bbls., in shipping order, on private terms, quoted at 8½c.@8⅝c. for early delivery, and up to 8⅞c. for October options.... Of Refined, sales have been reported here of 4,500 bbls., deliverable by Sept. 25, at 11 9-16c.; 3,000 bbls., deliverable from Sept. 15 to Sept. 25, at 11⅝c.; 14,000 bbls., from ten days in October, at 11⅞c.; 2,500 bbls., 10th to 20th Oct. at 12c.; and at Philadelphia, deliverable 15th to 20th Sept., at 11⅛c. per gallon.... Refined, in cases, in more demand on the basis of 17c. for regular shipping brands. A sale of 50,000 cases Devoe's Brilliant was reported on private terms for the Java markets, an extraordinary large movement.... Naphtha in moderate request; quoted for early delivery at 9c.@10½c. for Western City, and October options at 9½c.@10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet to-day, with sales confined to 50 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 62½; prime Mess quoted at $22, and Western Mess, September options, nominal at $22 50 ⅌ bbl.; market weak.... Dressed Hogs steady at 9⅝c.@9⅞c. for corn-fed, and 8¾c.@9c. for grass-fed, on a moderate inquiry.... Cut-meats favoring buyers slightly, on light transactions; sales, 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, on private terms; light averages quoted at 11¾c., with sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range.... Bacon dull at former rates; 100 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12⅜c.... Lard has been in comparatively limited demand at lower and irregular prices, with sales reported for early delivery of 100 tcs. Western Steam at 14⅞c., with best quoted at 14 9-16c.@14⅝c.; 75 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 14¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., September options, at 14 9-16c., closing at about 14½c.; 500 tcs. October, at 14⅝c., closing with this price asked; and 1,250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12c., with seller's option, six months, quoted at 11 15-16c.... Beef has been selling slowly at unchanged quotations. We quote job lots at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $24@$25 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce.... Beef Hams, $26 for best Summer-cured Western.... Butter has been in rather slack demand at about previous quotations. We quote within the range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@34c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 35c.@38c. for extra choice; 21c.@25c. for ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 60c.@80c. for choice fancy. Cheese has been moderately sought after at essentially unchanged prices. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11½c.@14c., chiefly at 12¼c.@13¼c. for good to strictly choice, and 13¾c.@14c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@13c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ⅌ lb.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 110 pks. Pork, 813 pks. Beef, 3,923 bxs. Bacon, 1,740 tcs. Lard, 64,881 bxs. Cheese, and 2,625 pks. Butter.

SEEDS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Grass-seeds, in a jobbing way; prices quoted steady. Rough Flax has been quoted at $2 05@$2 07½; Clover at 10c.@10¾c.; Timothy at $2 90@$3 05, ⅌ bushel. Calcutta Linseed in some request, and quoted at $2 35@$2 37½c., gold, ⅌ bushel. Sales, 5,000 bags, by the Ivanhoe, at $2 35, gold, 90 days' credit.

SOAP—Has been in demand, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SKINS—Deer firm and in good request; receipts only 5 bales; sales, 5,000 lbs. Central American, 2,000 lbs. Curacoa, and 1,000 lbs. Matamoras, within our range. Goat have been quiet, at unchanged rates; receipts, 91 bales; sales, 50 bales Curacoa, 10 bales Payta, and 15 bales Mexican, on private terms. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 67½c.; Vera Cruz, 70c.; Guatemala, 70c.; Sisal, 67½c.; Central American, 61c.@66c.; Angostura, 52½c.; Para, 67½c.@70c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.@62½c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 55½c.@57c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 48c.@50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite active at a shade better prices, closing firmly on the basis of 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good Refining. Sales to-day 3,327 hhds. and 1,100 bxs., including 3,060 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 150 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7⅝c.@8⅜c.; 117 hhds. very inferior Refining Cuba and Molasses Sugar at 6¾c.@7¼c.; and 1,100 bxs. Centrifugal at 9¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars also active and a shade dearer.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in good demand and strong in price. Sales equal to 270,000 lbs. about fair to strictly prime at 8[illegible], including 100 hhds. City at 8½c.... The week's exports have been 756 hhds. Of Stearine 300 tcs. Western sold, chiefly at 11¾c.; best City quoted at 15c.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 07 ⅌ gallon; sales 250 bbls. in lots.

FREIGHTS—An unusually active movement has been reported in the way of Grain freights on berth, almost wholly for Liverpool, by steam, at comparatively steady rates. The offerings of Cotton, Flour, Provisions, and general cargo were, however, very moderate, with quotations ruling low. The chartering business has been more animated in the line of Petroleum tonnage at about late figures. Vessels suited to the Grain trade were not in much request, yet held about as before. Tonnage suited to the Cotton trade, from Southern ports, was attracting some attention, but the opening bids were very low. For the Lumber trade there was not much call for accommodation, apart from the limited inquiry from shippers to the West Indies and South America.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 4d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 300 bales Cotton on private terms; 152,000 bushels Grain, including 120,000 bushels at 4½d., and 32,000 bushels at 4¾d. ⅌ bushel; 35 bales Hops and 3,500 Staves on private terms; 150 pks. Butter and 1,800 bxs. Cheese, chiefly at 25s.; 50 bbls. Apples on private terms; 100 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. Also a British ship, 955 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a Norwegian bark, 528 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Residuum, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. And three ships, 1292, 952, and 877 tons, and a bark, 900 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, with the rate now quoted, (by telegraph,) thence as low 55s.@60s., showing a very marked decline from opening figures.... For London, by sail, 250 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms, quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 2,750 pks. Provisions, mostly Cheese, at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 50 tuns Syrup at 25s.; 50 pks. Tallow and 400 bbls. Resin, on private terms.... For Belfast, an Italian brig, 428 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.... For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 558 tons, with about 3,700 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Cork and orders, a bark, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 7½d. ⅌ quarter; also a bark, 749 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco; a ship, 1,285 tons, with Guano, reported from Enderberry Island; and two ships, 1,183 and 635 tons, with Dyewoods, reported from the west coast of Mexico, on private terms.... For Havre, by steam, 750 bales Cotton, 450 pks. Provisions, and 400 pks. Tallow on private terms. Also a Norwegian bark, 541 tons, (now here,) with about 1,600 bales Cotton, from Savannah or Charleston, on private terms, quoted at 15-32d.@½d. ⅌ lb.... For La Rochelle, a Norwegian bark, 354 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.... For Antwerp, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at about 4d. ⅌ bushel, immediate delivery to vessel, to complete cargo; 50 hhds. and 225 cases Tobacco on private terms, the latter quoted at 20s.... For Bremen, by steam 7,000 bushels Corn reported at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 600 pkgs. Tobacco, at 45s. for hhds. and 35s. for cases; 170 bags Clover Seed, and 1,400 pkgs. merchandise at equal to current rates; 350 tcs. Lard, and 100 bxs. Bacon at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton.... For Hamburg, by steamer, 200 tcs. Lard, and 200 cases Tobacco, on private terms; 2,000 bbls. Resin, reported at 2s. 6d.; also a Norwegian ship, 840 tons, hence with about 5,300 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 4s. ⅌ bbl., 1st of October clearance.... For Rotterdam, a Norwegian bark, 480 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.... For Stettin, a German bark, 420 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.... For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 222 tons, hence with about 1,400 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., an extreme rate.... For Lisbon, an Italian brig, 400 tons, hence with about 2,200 quarters Grain, at 15c., ⅌ bushel, and Staves, to complete cargo, on private terms, with £5 gratuity.... For Gibraltar, by sail, 200 bxs. Florida Water, 106 bxs. Manufactured Tobacco, and 200 cases Leaf Tobacco, on private terms.... For Cagliari, an Italian brig, 219 tons, hence, with about 7,200 cases Petroleum at 20c. and £5 gratuity.... For Messina, an Italian brig, 326 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum reported at 18c.... For Java, an American ship, 1,409 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 45,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms.... For Rio Janeiro, an American schooner, with lumber, from Brunswick, at $22.... For Barbados and St. Lucia, a schooner, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at 60c. ⅌ bbl., and back, with salt, from Turk's Island, at 10c. ⅌ bushel.... For Jamaica, an American brig, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $10, gold, and back, with Logwood, to the United States, at $5, currency.... For the River Platte, a British bark, with Lumber from Quebec, reported at $22.... For Aspinwall, a schooner, with coal, reported from Philadelphia, at $5 ⅌ ton, and back to New-York, with Lumber from Pascagoula, at $10.... For Havana, a brig, with Lumber from St. John, reported at $12, currency.... For Washington, D. C., a schooner with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7 50.... For Baltimore, a brig, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $7.... For Wilmington, N. C., an American brig, 327 tons, with Guano, from Nevassa, at $4 25 ⅌ ton.... For Norfolk, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $7.... For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $6 50.... For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $8 50, and a bark, with coal, from Cow Bay, reported at $2 ⅌ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 5.—Flour dull and unchanged; Extra Spring, $4 55@$4 85. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, 92¾c., cash and October; No. 3 Spring, 91c.@91½c.; Rejected, 84c.@85c. Corn in fair demand, lower, and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 71¼c. cash, 71c. September, 71¼c. October; High Mixed, 72½c.; Rejected, 71c.@71½c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 at 43c. cash, 42¾c. October; Rejected, 41½c.@41¾c. Rye active and higher; No. 1 sold at 81c.83c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 95c.@96c. cash, 92½c. September; No. 3 Spring, 79c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $23 cash, $17 25 seller all the year. Lard, 15c. cash, 9¾c. seller all the year. Freights active and higher; to Buffalo, 3¾c.@4c. In open board this afternoon Wheat declined ⅛c. Corn dull at 70¾c.@71c. September, 70¾c. October. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 99,000 bushels Wheat, 105,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 273,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 14,140 bbls.; Wheat, 311,009 bushels; Corn, 296,266 bushels; Oats, 53,715 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 202,028 bushels; Corn, 230,816 bushels; Oats, 14,250 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 8,800 bushels; Corn, 43,400 bushels; Oats, 24,500 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal freights steady; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. to New-York. Flour quiet; sales, 1,500 bbls. on the range; Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat quiet; sales, 2,500 bushels North-western Winter at $1 15; 350 bushels Red Winter at $1 16. Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 08. Corn active and a shade lower; sales, 55,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 80c.; 14,000 bushels do. at 80¼c.@80½c. Oats in good demand; market bare; No. 2 Western held at 49c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 50@$1 65. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 05½@$1 05⅞; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15@$1 15½. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 73c. Oats—Firmness of holders checks business; No. 2 sold at 46½c.@47c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye firmer at 85c.@86c. Whisky firm at $1. Pork firm at $24@$24 25. Bacon active and higher; sales small lots at 10½c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, 14½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 15c. for Clear Sides; futures, Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c., all buyer September, the latter held at 15¼c. at close of market. Lard unchanged. Hogs easy; Stockers, $3 50@$5; Yorkers and Bacon, $5 75@$6 50; Butchers', $6 75@$7 50. Cattle steady and unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,500 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 5.—Flour quiet; 4,000 bbls. sold for Cuba on private terms. Corn firmer and scarce; Yellow, 95c.; White, 95c.@$1. Oats advancing; sales at 59c.@65c. Bran—Choice higher at $1 10@$1 20. Pork strong and higher at $25. Bacon active and higher at 10⅜c.@10⅞c. for Shoulders; 15c.@15¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 15¼c.@15½c. for Clear Sides. Lard firmer; Tierce, 15¾c. Sugar in demand; fully fair to prime, 9⅜c.@9¾c. Whisky firmer; Louisiana, $1 03; Western, $1 04@$1 08. Coffee dull and declined; dealers' stock, 9,500; in first hands, 3,500; ordinary, 15c.@16½c.; fair, 17c.@17½c.; good, 18c.@18½c.; prime, 19c.@20c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 109⅜. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ premium; Sterling $5 35½.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 32c.@33c.; Western do., 25c.@27c.; do., fair to good, 23c.@24c.; common, 20c.@21c. Cheese quiet but firm; New-York State fancy, 14¼c.@14½c.; do., prime, 13½c.@14c.; Western Reserve, prime, 12½c.@13¼c.; Half Skims, 10c.@11c. Eggs quiet and steady; Pennsylvania, 24c.@25c.; Western, 21c.@23c. Petroleum easier; Refined, 11⅝c.@11¾c., spot and September; Crude steady at 8¼c.@8⅜c., in bbls.; 4¾c.@5c. in bulk. Clover Seed quiet; $11 bid for new; Timothy, $2 85. Flax Seed, $2 05@$2 10. Flour quiet; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 50@$7 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $5 50@$6 25; high grades, $8@$8 50. Wheat firmer; Red, $1 20@$1 24; Amber, $1 23@$1 30; White, $1 35. Rye steady at 95c. Corn active; Yellow, 90c.; Western Mixed, 89c.@90c. Oats active; White, 58c.@60c.; Mixed, 55c. Whisky, $1 06.

OSWEGO, Sept. 5.—Flour steady, with fair demand; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat in light demand; sales, 600 bushels new No. 1 Red Winter at $1 22; 1,700 bushels old No. 1 White Michigan at $1 30; 500 bushels old Extra White Michigan at $1 45. Corn advancing, but market quiet; held at 85c.@86c. Corn-meal—$34 for bolted; $33 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Millfeed firm; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $28, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 75, to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—9,500 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn, and 1,304,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—23,500 bushels Wheat, and 1,001,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 09¼, cash and September; $1 11½, October; No. 1 Red, $1 14; No. 2 Red, $1 09, spot; $1 08, September; $1 10½, October; No. 3 Red, $1 04; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 14. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 77c., cash; September, 76c.; December, 67c., for new. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 1 at 50c.; No. 2 at 48c., White, 51c. Freights dull. Receipts—31,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—52,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Flour dull; steady. Wheat quiet and steady; White Western $1 20@$1 30; Common Southern unchanged; Southern White 94c.@97c.; Southern Yellow 85c.; Western Mixed strong and higher at 80c. Oats scarce and higher at 55c.@58c.; Western Mixed 54c.@55c. Rye steady at 87c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Pork dull and nominal; sales at $23 50. Bulk Meats firm; no sales. Shoulders 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides 13c. Bacon—good jobbing demand; Shoulders 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.@14c. Hams dull at 14c.@16c. Lard quiet; refined 15c. Western Butter firm at 25c.@26c. Coffee dull and nominal at 17c.@19c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 06.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Flour dull. Wheat firm; Red, $1 05@$1 08; White, $1 10@$1 15. Corn firm at 73c.@75c. Oats firm at 46c.@51c. Rye firm at 87c.@88c. Butter steady and unchanged. Pork steady and unchanged. Lard steady; Summer, 14c. Bulk Meats strong, with light offerings at 9c. for Shoulders; 13c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13½c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firm and advancing; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c.@14½c., cash; 15c., buyer September. Whisky active at 99c., with an advancing tendency.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Superfine, $4; Extra, $4 50; Extra Family, $5 25; A No. 1, $5 75. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Red, $1 05; Amber, $1 10; White, $1 15. Corn quiet and unchanged; Mixed and White, 53c.@55c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 90c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $23 50. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. Hams—Sugar Cured, 14½c.@15c.; Plain, 14c. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 9c.; clear rib Sides, 13⅝c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, 99c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 04; No. 2 sold at 99c. cash; September, 95¼c.; October, 92⅞c. Oats easier and lower; No. 2 at 44c. Corn unsettled and lower; No. 2 mixed, 71½c. Rye lower; No. 1 at 82½c. Barley weak and lower; No. 2 Spring, [illegible] Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat. [illegible] 55,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 5.—Cattle—Sales, 800 [illegible]; market fairly active; prices steady and unchanged; shipments, 1,800 head. Hogs—Sales, 5,000 [illegible]; moderately active; prices steady; Common, $6 50; Good to Choice, $6 90@$7 25. Shipments, 7,500 head. Sheep quiet and steady; [illegible] head, mostly through consignments to Buffalo, at [illegible] $4 50.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 22; No. 1 White, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 White, $1 12; Amber Michigan, $1 08. Corn steady; 75½c. bid, 77c. asked. Oats in good demand at 44c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Wheat firm, with better prices; No. 1 Red Winter at $1 13; No. 2 at $1 [illegible]. Corn firm and steady; High Mixed, 80c.; Low Mixed, 79c., in cars on the track, 75c.@76c. Oats in good demand and steady; No. 1 State at 48c.; No. 2 at 46c.; White, 49c. Petroleum unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 5.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 31c. Resin dull at $1 80 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 5.—Flour quiet but firm at $4@$8. Corn active and higher at 90c.@95c. Oats active and higher at 58c.@60c. Lard firm at 16c.@17c. Bacon active and higher at 10⅜c.@10½c. for Shoulders, 13½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c. for Clear Sides.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14c. Net receipts, 672 bales; gross, 672 bales; sales, 137 bales; stock, 5,806 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 16¾c. Net receipts, 106 bales; gross, 263 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 16,824 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 5.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 15c. Net receipts, 72 bales; exports, coastwise, 110 bales; sales, 18 bales; stock, 1,384 bales.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 5.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15½c. Net receipts, 2 bales; sales, 9 bales; stock, 162 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c. Net receipts, 188 bales; gross, 288 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,551 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14c. Net receipts, 899 bales; gross, 899 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,409 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 5.—Cotton—Offerings light; Middling, 15¾c. Net receipts, 124 bales; exports, coastwise, 131 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 3,759 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The demand has been quite active the past week, the sales of Domestic having been upward of 2,000,000 lbs., of which 1,600,000 lbs. were washed and unwashed fleeces, including round lots of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, all at very full prices. Manufacturers have been more disposed to operate than during any previous week since the new Wool commenced coming forward, and have taken round lots without hesitation at the current rates. There is also more or less speculative demand, and some dealers whose assortments have already become broken are disposed to sort up, as it is generally believed that a more favorable opportunity will not present itself for months to come. We cannot quote any advance in prices since last week, but buyers have had to pay extreme current rates, and Michigan Fleeces cannot be purchased to any extent except at an advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ lb. on the current rates a few weeks ago. This description has attracted considerable attention the past week, some 528,000 lbs. having been sold principally at 50c.@51c. ⅌ lb. This is the largest amount of Michigan Wool that has ever been sold in one week in this market. Combing and Delaine Fleeces have been quiet, from the fact that few available lots are now offering. Full prices are readily obtained. California Wools maintain the position noticed for some months past, and notwithstanding the large supplies of Western Fleeces, is still a favorite article with manufacturers. The principal sales of the week were by one house who disposed of 200,000 lbs. of Northern California at 37½c.@42c. ⅌ lb., and the prices are considered very high figures for so large a quantity of Wool. Sales during the week include Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces; Medium XXX to Picklock, 51c.@60c.; Michigan fleeces, 48c.@52c.; Western Wisconsin and other fleeces, 45c.@50c.; Washed, Delaine, and Combing fleeces, 56c.@62c.; Unwashed Delaine and Combing fleeces, 42c.@45c.; Unwashed and Unmerchantable fleeces, 22½c.@41; Tub-washed, 53c.@60c.; Scoured, 50c.@$1; Super and X Pulled, 42½c.@55c.; California Spring, 32½c.@42c.; California Fall, 18c.@24c.; Low, Noils, &c., 28c.@45c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 5—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½@92⅝; for the account, 92⅝@92¾; Erie Railway Shares, 31¼@31½. Advices from Paris quote Rentes at 64f. 40c.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes a 64f. 52½c.

6 P. M.—The rate of discount on the open market for three months' bills is 2 13-16 ⅌ cent., which is 3-16 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £8,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged: sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales, on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 7 13-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,100 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5499—Kendall vs. Folger.
5520—Loughran vs. Flanegan et al.
5521—Lynn vs. Williamson.
5524—Staim, Jr., vs. Decker.
5527—Menges vs. Luytics et al.
5529—Herman vs. Garde.
5531—Howard vs. Chalmers Spence P. N. C. Co.

Nos.
5538—Shine vs. Doyle.
5539—Lyddy vs. Marsh Land Co.
5540—Lyddy vs. Driggs.
5541—Mullin vs. Groehing.
5547—Hand et al. vs. Forsyth.
5551—Shile vs. Fisher.
5554—Butler et al. vs. Conger.
5557—Wodman vs. Klein.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1565—Tojetti vs. Bamburger.
5456—Bell vs. Duffy.
5458—Gein vs. Spence.
5464—Van Voorhis vs. De Courcy.
5465—Klein vs. Fox.
5467—Zittell vs. Lichtenstein.
5469—McLaughlin vs. Muldoon.
5472—Shay vs. Leuher et al.

Nos.
5473—McGurck vs. McAdle.
5474—McCreery et al. vs. Herbell.
5482—Beckel vs. Heweastevant.
5485—Bull vs. Blackwell.
5490—McCreery et al. vs. Herbell.
5497—Schmaltug vs. Stahl.
5498—Williams vs. McKenna.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The calendar for to-day and to-morrow in this part (III.) is composed exclusively of cases marked over to September from previous terms.

Nos.
5238—Long vs. Lynch.
5252—Fields et al. vs. Stover.
5260—Greer vs. Leubuscher.
5269—Pardee vs. Henriquez.
5306—Simon vs. De Fries.
5228—Luke vs. Smith.
5203—McGurk vs. Freund Howe Sewing-machine Co. vs. Rossman.
5623—Lynch vs. Tobias.
5717—Mauer vs. Warnke.
3571—Wheelock vs. Plass.
3433—Ford vs. Johnson et al.
5774—Herrick et al. vs. Woutendyke.
5300—Thompson vs. Tiemeyer.
5420—Grill vs. Oleomargarine Manuf'g Co.
5421—Eagleson vs. Laird.
5183—Calkin vs. Swift.
5273—Stevenson, Jr., vs. Cantrell.
5278—Quirk vs. Freedman.
5280—Mener vs. Bowery National Bank.
5281—Fitzsimmons vs. Dinkelspiel.
5837—Kimball et al. vs. McKinley (No. 1.)
5838—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
5726—Gibbs vs. Hanson.
5714—Cohen vs. Elenal et al.

Nos.
5780—Sutro vs. Bunn.
5608—Ryan vs. Farley.
5683—Maidhof vs. Koenig.
5749—Frey et al. vs. Wilcox.
5621—Derham vs. The Mariposa Land and Mining Co.
5613—Slattery vs. Russell.
5721—Rey vs. Pond's Extract Co.
5690—Sheehan vs. Lee.
5348—Hers vs. Cohn.
5310—Mehesy vs. Kohn.
4306—Same vs. Same.
5706—Bernard vs. Spiner et al.
5423—Vogel et al. vs. Schattman.
5879—Story vs. Zweig.
5426—Lauter vs. Schleten.
5432—Howell vs. Bracy.
5400—Ducompte vs. Demariel.
5401—Reilly vs. Coburn.
5409—Swartwout vs. Richards.
5399—Gavin vs. Plass.
5388—Simon vs. Day et al.
5369—Place et al. vs. Husted.
5397—Jacob et al. vs. Hyman.
5361—Stark vs. Kihusts.
5365—Isaacs vs. Benton et al.
4913—Schreyer vs. Kimbel.
5662—Hirsch vs. Nussbaum.

ANDREW JACKSON'S REMAINS.

Tennessee papers publish a letter from Judge John L. T. Sneed, of the Supreme Court of that State, to Hon. Joseph C. Guild, suggesting that the remains of Andrew Jackson and his wife should be exhumed from the Hermitage and reinterred in the northern terraces of the State Capitol, beneath a mausoleum of native marble. He says: "Though I can have no politics now, yet I have always, in spite of my old Whig proclivities, been an enthusiastic admirer of Gen. Jackson, and now that the old party asperities are being smoothed and obliterated by the lapse of years, that old Gothic character grows greater and greater in the estimation of the American people. His fame as a warrior and a statesman belongs to mankind, but must always be specially cherished by the people of this Commonwealth. He never had an unpatriotic sentiment, and he was as jealous of the honor of his country as Cæsar was of the virtue of his wife. He left no descendants and no blood relations of near degree. His body, at his own request, was buried by the side of his idolized wife, at the Hermitage. The place is now occupied and protected by a relative of his wife, who was doubtless dear to both. He is a tenant, as I understand it, at sufferance, under the State, and while he lives I hope his possession may not be disturbed. But this valuable property cannot always be the property of the State. Indeed, in the present distracted condition of our affairs it would not be just that it should. The place in a few years will doubtless be in the hands of strangers, and the sacrilegious ploughshare will do irreverance in its season to the ground where the old chief and his beloved 'sleep their last sleep.' The bodies of Andrew Jackson and Rachel Jackson, with the consent of surviving relatives, should be exhumed and reinterred in the northern terrace of our Capitol, at Nashville, under legislative sanction, and a mausoleum erected over them, with the inscriptions of the old tombs engraved upon its front. No legislative appropriation of money will be necessary, but I'd answer for it that at least three-fifths of the voters at the next Governor's election will, if the appeal be made to them, each deposit with his ballot a single dime or nickel for this holy purpose—and more than enough can thus be raised to accomplish it. I write to ask you to take hold of this matter. Unite your name and influence with those of some dozen other good men of every political party in an address to the people and the thing will be done."

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

[illegible] their school for young ladies and children on Wednesday, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice. They will connect their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to re-open Oct. 1, under the charge of Miss Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergartners, to commence Nov. 1.

The Kindergarten having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and object lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES

AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course, French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERCISES will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.
For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of parents. Sent free.
T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY.
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MISS PERINE.
No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue.
H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.
WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST. corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 15th st.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNWALL-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16.
OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept. 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.
Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THOROUGH instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School; primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe Building.)

The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught.

The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.

The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.

ERNST EBERHARD, }
ANGELO TORRIANI, } Musical Directors.
WM. K. BASSFORD, }
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Reopens Sept. 21.
Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal,
Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia.

English, French, and Latin.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses.
French is the language of the family.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 21.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address 115 East 26th st., (formerly 129 East 24th st.

HOME EDUCATION.—A LADY RESIDING IN the pleasant village of Deerfield, Mass., would like to receive a couple of young misses, of from six to twelve years of age, to bring up, or to educate for a year or two. Her house and grounds are large and her surroundings pleasant. She has liberty to refer to Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Pittsfield, Mass., to W. T. Ryerson, No. 60 East 125th st., New-York, and application may be made to
E. BUCKINGHAM,
Pastor of the First Church, Deerfield.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.

Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) }
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIBNOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES ILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A first-class school for boys. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS. Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, homelike, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church, No. 114 East 35th st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 338 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. D.
{ R. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Reopens Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores, and at the Institute.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of
Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.
Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.
For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
Founded A. D. 1820.
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal,
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

ATHENÆUM SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Corner of Clinton st. and Atlantic av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prof. GEO. N. BIGELOW, A. M., }
Rev. JOHN F. BIGELOW, D. D., } Principals.

The seventh year of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE RE opened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—FOR young ladies, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New-York, Rev. L. H. REID, Principal, will open Sept. 16; healthy location; elegant building; competent teachers. Address Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st. Address by letter until Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, NESHANIC, Somerset County, N. J., reopens Sept. 16. Address Rev. P. D. OAKEY.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) will open Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 358 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

During the week commencing Monday, Aug. 31, new pupils will be received between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 12 M.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MRS. BLEECKER'S
HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874.
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

MISS MEEKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS
Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; expenses, 19 years: $400 per annum.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th.
Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

MISS. BURGESS
Will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO 62 Bowery; up-town College, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st. Book-keeping, arithmetic, higher mathematics; English branches; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Fun's over; study begins.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 15.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875.

The degree entitles to admission to the Bar.

For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or
D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty,
No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, HAVING HAD HER diploma in Paris, desires an engagement as teacher in an American family; speaks English and Spanish; drawing and music appointments, $1,500. Address CEZILLE, No. 200 East 58th st.

A YOUNG LADY, TEACHER OF FRENCH and German, also superior musician, desires to give lessons in exchange for board in a family or school in the City. For particulars address Mrs. MITCHELL, Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher of military tactics, gymnastics, and mathematics; liberal salary and home. For interview, address, with references, "BUSINESS," Box No. 180, *Times* Office.

A LADY TEACHER OF LONG EXPERIENCE DEsires a position as governess; teaches the English branches, French and music. Address H. K., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 175 State st., corner of Court st.—All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
je15-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.
mh28-law6mM WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.
ap13-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Truman & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.
ap6-law6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26
Java, Saturday, Sept. 12	Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30
*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16	Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3
Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19	Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23	China, Saturday, Oct. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
PEMBROKE..........Sept. 12
GLAMORGAN..........Sept. 26

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Olympia, Saturday, Sept. 12	Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26
Australia, Wed....Sept. 16	Europa, Wed'day...Sept. 30
Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19	Ethiopia, Saturday. Oct. 3
Italia, Wednesday, Sept. 23	Anglia, Wednesday..Oct. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $25.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Sept. 8.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Sept. 22.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Sept. 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 16
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 23
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
France....Sept. 10, 4 P. M. Spain.......Sept. 19, 10 A. M.
England....Sept 12, 3 P. M. Canada.......Sept. 26, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........Saturday, Sept. 12, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Oct. 3
FRANCE, LENDORMY..........Saturday..Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. LEDDOE..........Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. von OTERENDORP, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 12.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Sept. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Sept. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 22.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 17
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Sept. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 24
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including all necessaries for the trip):
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, Sept. 10, at 12 M.
COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Sept. 30, at 12 M.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
GREAT REPUBLIC..........Sept. 19
ALASKA..........Oct. 3
COLORADO..........Oct. 17
CHINA..........Oct. 31
CITY OF PEKING..........Nov. 14
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
RATE OF PASSAGE, $350 CURRENCY.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.
Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Sept. 8.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Sept. 10.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Sept. 12.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Sept. 22
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..........Sept. 18.
CLARIBEL..........Oct. 9.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

HELEN,
between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wednesday, 2d...1:00 P. M.	Wed'day, Sept. 2..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 3d.....2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 3d......8:00 A. M.
Friday, 4th.......2:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th.........9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 5th....2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 5th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th.....8:30 A. M.	Monday, 7th.......2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 9th.8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 8th.......2:00 P. M.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wednesday, 2d...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d..12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 3d....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 3d......1:30 P. M.
Friday, 4th.......10:00 A. M.	Friday, 4th.........2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 5th....12:00 M.	Saturday, 5th.....4:00 P. M.
Sunday, 6th.......9:30 A. M.	Sunday, 6th........4:00 P. M.
Monday, 7th.......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th.......6:45 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR YONKERS DAILY.—STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT, Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY [illegible]—[illegible] Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., [illegible] Tarrytown, and Nyack, [illegible] Cornwall, and Newburg, [illegible] trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $3 35. [illegible]

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 116TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and Harlem Bridges, leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7:30 P. M. except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 8:20 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahaney City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD
Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After [illegible], 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

$10.—REGATTA AT WATKINS, ON SENeca Lake, Sept. 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Excursion tickets via Erie Railway, New-York to Watkins and return, $10 each, valid if used between Sept. 8 and Sept. 15. Tickets may be obtained at Erie Railway offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway, and in the depots, and at No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER SEAWANHAKA from Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) daily at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff at 7:15 A. M. Fare 40 cents each way.